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CONTINUOUS ATTACK ON CORREGIDOR ISLE DRIVING ENEMY MAD

American Scribe Who Escaped To Australia Describes Depressed Condition

DIVE-BOMBERS ACTIVE

Survivors of Cornwall and Dorsetshire Admit Superiority Of Nippon Airmen

Domei
LISBON, April 29.—Stating that the American troops besieged on Corregidor Island are depressed to the core, a certain American correspondent who escaped from the island to Australia on April 7, three days after the fall of the Bataan Peninsula, said, that the continuous Japanese bombings are driving the entrenched troops mad, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The escaped correspondent said, that while he was on the island, he experienced as many as 250 air raid alarms, and the troops there are looking forward to still gloomier days, the dispatch said.

The United States troops on the island desperately are holding their positions for the useless purpose of obstructing the Japanese use of the Manila Bay and the Cavite naval base, the correspondent said, according to the report.

Under Fierce Fire

The last stronghold of American and Filipino forces in the Philippines at Corregidor is now under a fierce concentration of heavy artillery fire from Japanese batteries on the Bataan Peninsula, General Douglas MacArthur's headquarters in Australia reported to the United States Department of War, the Yomiuri reported today from Shanghai, quoting a Washington dispatch.

Japanese dive-bombers for the last two days blasted the island and fortifications near the entrance of Manila Bay with heavy caliber bombs, causing severe losses to the American and Filipino forces, the report said.

Admit Japan's Superiority

Domei
BERLIN, April 29.—Survivors of the ill-fated 10,000-ton British cruiser Cornwall and the 9,975-ton Dorsetshire, sunk by Japanese naval aircraft in the Indian Ocean on April 5, upon their arrival at a South African port recently, expressed amazement at the matchless accuracy of Japanese bombing attacks while admitting at the same time, the superiority of the Japanese bombers, according to a London report received here via Stockholm today.

The high angle guns of the Cornwall and Dorsetshire mattered little in withstanding the attack, they revealed, adding that a number of direct hits were suffered by the British ships.

After being hit by Japanese bombs during the initial attack, the Dorsetshire, together with the Cornwall, sank in 20 minutes after the attack was launched, the survivors said.

MAIL SERVICE TO LINK JAPAN AND THE SOUTH

Letters Must Be Addressed in Care of Local Field Post Office

Beginning today mail service will be inaugurated between Japan and Java, Sumatra and former British Borneo. Mail matter will be limited to letters and postcards with the rates the same as in Japan Proper of 5 sen and 2 sen respectively.

As the mail will pass through the Japanese military mail service, the letters must be addressed in care of the local field post office. For instance, letters for Java must be addressed "in care of the Batavia field post office," those for Sumatra must be addressed "in care of the Palembang field post office," and those for Borneo must be addressed "in care of the Brunei field post office."

Care must be taken not to write anything in the letters conflicting with the anti-espionage act or detrimental to the nation as they will pass through the censors.

Arrives at Rabat

Domei
LISBON, April 29.—General Gen Jeannequan, French Secretary of State for Air, who is on an inspection tour of French Morocco, North Africa, yesterday arrived at Rabat, it was reported here from Paris today. After inspecting the French air force at Rabat and conferring with the authorities there on defense measures, General Jeannequan is scheduled to go to Casablanca, the report said.

Voters Show Great Enthusiasm in Election

The voters' enthusiasm in the general election which was held Thursday is manifested in the record number of ballots cast. In the picture above Home Minister Michio Yuzawa (left) is seen casting the four by six inch ballot while in the right, General Nobuyuki Abe, chairman of the Imperial Rule Aid Political Structure Council which was responsible in selecting many of the candidates in Thursday's election joined the 15,000,000 voters of the country in voting for the man whom he thought would best aid the Government in the work of prosecuting the war through the Diet.

CHIANG CONSIDERING NEW SUPPLY ROUTE

Northwest Passage Considered By Regime as Shortage of Materials Becomes Serious

ALLIES LOSING FAITH

President Franklin Roosevelt Indicates Aid to Chungking Cannot Be Increased

Special to the Nichi Nichi
CANTON, April 29.—With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident the frontier problem of China began to attract the attention of the world in general. The then Nanking Government paid particular attention to the Northwest frontier problem. But with the outbreak of the China Affair the whole of Central China became a battlefield, and the Government tried to expand its political power into the southern and western provinces, which, in comparison with the northwest provinces, were easier to exploit.

This reflects the policy of the Chungking regime, which depended more on Anglo-American support than on aid from the Soviet Union. But after losing the Canton-Hankow Railway and the French Indo-China Route, the Chungking regime found that the Burma Route was also closed to it. Now it is faced with the loss of its blue-print route through India as well.

It is worthy of note, therefore, that the Chungking regime has turned its attention to the northwest again, and is at work on various measures in this area.

Since the Soviet Union is at war with Germany it is unable to send any aid to Chungking. But Chungking expects aid not only from the Soviet but also from Britain and America with regard to the northwest route, and is also planning the opening up of this area.

For various reasons the achievement of Chungking's aims is practically impossible. From one point of view, what Chungking is trying to do is an indication of its waning fighting strength. The various measures which Chungking is carrying on in the northwest may be differentiated as follows:

Measures Taken

1. Mohammedan Religious Movements.

The Chinese Mohammedan Salvation Association held its second general meeting of all representatives at Chungking from March 29 for two days, and discussed religious and educational problems. But the main object of the meeting was to arouse the spirit of the Mohammedan in the countries from Central Asia to Western Asia, and to rouse the fighting spirit of the numerous Chinese Mohammedans on the northwest frontier. General Chiang Kai-shek is welcoming the leading Mohammedans of the northwest at Chungking.

2. The Chief of the Economic Department of the Chungking regime visited the Lanchow-fu district on April 25, and inspected the oil-fields there with the object of planning the increased production of the oil-fields and the opening of new oil-fields.

3. The Northwest Research Corps was organized, and the first batch has been sent out already. The Corps includes the leading men of the Central Experimental Insti-

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Japanese Bombers Attack Sian Airfield, Destroying Hangars

Formations of Japanese Army aircraft on Tuesday night carried out bombing raids upon Sian airdrome in central Shensi Province, setting afire hangars and shattering military establishments, according to a Nichi Nichi's field dispatch. Prior to the aerial onslaught upon Sian, the same Japanese Air Units on April 27 attacked Sanyuan, north of Sian, achieving great success, another field dispatch of the paper says, adding that the enemy's I-16 fighters challenged, but were repulsed by the Japanese.

DEFEATISM IS CAUSE OF ALLIES' FAILURES

One Million Enemy Troops No Match for One Japanese Unit

Attributing the military failure of the Anglo-American camp in the Bataan Peninsula, Singapore and elsewhere to a total lack of fighting spirit and pervading defeatism on the part of the Anglo-American forces, the Oriental Economist a widely read economic weekly, declares in its latest issue that a single division of the Japanese Army can match easily a million troops of either America or Britain.

The Oriental Economist says;

"Within less than 10 days after the commencement of a general offensive by the Japanese, the United States' forces in the Bataan Peninsula capitulated in spite of the fact that they had entrenched themselves in a fortess said to be the strongest in the world, and which was built on terrain that was most difficult to be attacked and easy to defend. And we are as much astonished at the intrepidity and intensity of the Japanese attack as we are dismayed at the weakness of the Anglo-American forces.

"Both Singapore and the Bataan Peninsula fell like houses of cards within less than one-third of the time military experts expected them to fall. The chief reason for these easy failures of the Anglo-American forces may be ascribed, not to inferiority of munitions, nor numerical strength, but to a total lack of fighting spirit and pervading defeatism on their part, and partly to poor strategy.

"Entrenched in such strong fortresses as Singapore and the Bataan Peninsula, they could have held out for at least 60 days had they possessed a normal fighting spirit, and had the Japanese been in their place the soldiers would have fought to the last man.

"The Americans themselves took two years to conquer the Philippines, and they should certainly have drawn the moral from their experience to win an honorable battle.

"In 1937 General Douglas MacArthur reported to President Roosevelt that the Philippines could be very well defended against Japanese attacks with an army, and acting on the advice of the General, President Roosevelt strengthened the fortifications on the Archipelago and increased the army troops with the approval of General George C. Marshall. The idea would not have been entirely amiss had the American officers and men possessed

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JAPANESE IN BERLIN FETE TENCHO-SETSU

German Broadcasting Station Also Joins in Celebration With Special Program

PRAYERS ARE OFFERED

Music Composed by Richard Strauss and Dedicated to Ambassador Oshima Played

Domei
BERLIN, April 29.—The Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan was celebrated at 11 a.m. today at the new Japanese Embassy by Japanese residents here who gave three Banzai and prayed for the longevity of His Imperial Majesty.

In honor of the occasion, the German broadcasting station gave a detailed account of the celebrations which were held at Tokyo as well as in all the main cities under Japanese occupation in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

As an expression of the sentiments of the German nation, the station broadcast a special mission program to Japan consisting of music composed by Richard Strauss, a number entitled "Japanese Spring" composed recently in honor of Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Berlin, and other German compositions.

INSPECTION TOUR MADE

Phya Phahol Visits Mitsubishi Heavy Industries' Factory

Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphaynha Sena, leader of the Thai Congratulation Mission, and other members of the Mission, accompanied by War Ministry Officials, on Thursday morning visited the factories of the Mitsubishi Heavy Industries Limited at Shimomaruko, Kamata-ku, and carefully inspected the factories, according to Domei.

Later, the Thai members also visited the factory of the Fujikura Heavy Industry Company in Ebara Ward, for the same purpose.

Shonan Naval Port Repair Work Making Good Progress Under Japanese Guidance

Domei
SHONAN NAVAL BASE, April 27.—Repair work on the Shonan naval base, which formerly was considered impregnable by Britain, is now well under way through Japan's skilled labor, a Japanese naval unit commander declared in a press interview today.

The commander revealed that In operating energetically with the Japanese in the work of reconstructing the damaged base.

When asked about the progress of the repair work, the naval officer said all bridges as well as roads have been repaired and not even a single bomb splinter remains in the naval base.

Although almost all machinery was found blown up by the enemy, he declared that nothing is impossible for Japanese engineering, and added that the repairing of docks is progressing satisfactorily with almost all the docks in the commercial port now ready for use.

As for repair materials, the commander stated that the materials captured by the Japanese in the battle of Singapore would be sufficient except for some which must be brought to Shonan Island from Japan.

"Britain's program to build an impregnable naval base was half finished when the stronghold was captured by the Japanese," he said, "Japan will take over the program and will see it to completion."

The naval officer expressed the belief that Shonan will become literally an impregnable naval base with the employment of Japan's unparalleled technique.

ALEXANDRIA RAIDED BY GERMAN AIRMEN; 58 KILLED, 111 HURT

Luftwaffe Continues to Blow Up Soviet Harbor Facilities In Black Sea

14 HURRICANES DOWNED

Formations of Nazi Bombers Also Attack Malta, Causing Severe Damage

Domei
LISBON, April 29.—The British Near East High Command has announced that Alexandria was raided by German aircraft last night, according to a Cairo report received here today.

Meanwhile, other reports from Cairo stated that the raid has caused 58 deaths and 111 wounded besides considerable damage to buildings.

Luftwaffe Pounds Ships

Domei
BERLIN, April 29.—German aircraft yesterday fiercely bombed Soviet harbor installations and ships in the Black Sea and in the Sea of Azov, causing heavy damage, the German High Command announced today.

Units of the Luftwaffe during the day shot down 15 enemy planes, including 14 Hurricanes, on the Arctic front, the communique said.

Other German planes bombed the British naval base at Alexandria as well as British camps and concentrations of motor vehicles near Tobruk, the High Command's communique said. Also, formations of German bombers again raided Malta Island, causing severe damage, the communique said.

British bombers last night attacked the North German coastal district. The attack was directed mainly against the city of Kiel, where dwelling houses, hospitals and cultural institutions were destroyed or damaged, the High Command said.

Second Front Opposed

D.N.B.
STOCKHOLM, April 27.—The London Sunday Press maintained a rather reserved attitude toward the much discussed problem of a British-U.S. offensive for relieving the Soviets. The papers admonished the Government to be careful in this respect for no hasty steps should be taken.

The Sunday Times in particular opposed the former Minister of Production, Lord Beaverbrook, who the other day advocated the establishment of a second front in Europe while speaking from the U.S.A. The paper characterized Beaverbrook's statement as "unfavorable" as it created hopes among the people who, living some 3,000 miles away from the battlefields, know little about the actual difficulties which must be surmounted in order to achieve this much desired relief offensive against the Axis Powers.

The paper continued that Britain as well as the U.S.A. were fully cognizant about the need of establishing such a front as early as possible under the most favorable conditions but, it must not come just now.

Beaverbrook's statement was all the more inopportune, the paper concluded, since he only just arrived in America from London so that the people in the U.S.A. might easily gain the impression that the launching of such an offensive will really be only a matter of time since he still seemed to speak for the Government in London.

Turks Resume Shipping

Domei
VICHY, April 29.—The Turkish Government has decided to resume shipping services between Istanbul and ports on the Mediterranean as well as on the Aegean Sea, which have been suspended since the outbreak of hostilities in the Balkan area, Havas News Agency reported from Istanbul today.

Nation's Voters Wait Tensely For Results Of Ballots Cast Thursday In Biggest Election

Filipino Saves 18 Half-Starved Japanese Lost for 4 Days Scouting in Bataan Front

After wandering aimlessly in a half-starved condition for four days in the wilderness of the Bataan Peninsula, 18 Japanese scouts on the brink of giving up hope of returning alive to their base were finally rescued by a Filipino teacher, reports First Class Private Hiroshi Yamamoto, one of the almost ill-fated party, according to his account from a certain base in the South, writes the Asahi.

According to Private Yamamoto, the 18 scouts, headed by Shingi Fujimoto left its troop headquarters on January 14 in the vicinity of the Apo Apo River to guard a certain cannon.

They waited for a day and through the night for the cannon to arrive but seeing that it would not come, they started to march forward. However, they had neither a map nor a compass to guide them; nevertheless, they went on relying on the guide posts, which too became extinct at about noon of the following day.

Although no enemy bullets troubled them, the weird crying of wild birds could be heard around them. To make things worse, their provisions were all gone. However, they continued to walk on blindly.

On April 17, they heard on their right the buzzing of a Japanese plane. Regaining their strength, they walked in the direction of the sound and came to the Apo Apo River.

Several Filipino houses could be seen across the river. Private Fujimoto, who was looking through his binoculars screamed out, "They're eating!" At this, the 18 scouts ran to the river bank, and succeeded in attracting the attention of the Filipinos. One scout screamed out, "Come here, come here". In a while, three Filipino youths came to them.

Seeing no sign of hostility in them, the scouts followed them to the village. Upon arriving there, one of the youths talked to a Filipino of about 30 years old, who went home and came back with a large plate. Pointing to the plate, he said proudly, "This is made in Japan." He then ordered the natives to prepare a meal for the half-starved scouts.

In a while, steaming hot rice was brought to them with milk and savory meat. Such delicious meal had never been tasted by the hungry scouts before.

The 30-year-old Filipino, the scouts found out later was a teacher. Upon hearing about the plight of the scouts, he began drawing a map on the ground and informed them as to the enemy's bases and the positions of the Japanese Army.

Thanking the Filipino teacher, the 18 scouts marched on according to the map and finally late that night reached a Japanese base safely, none the worst for their trying experience.

ROOSEVELT IMPOSES RIGID PRICE CONTROL

Living Costs to Be Reduced—Household Necessities Stabilized

HOUSE RENTS PEGGED

All Violators Will Be Fined $5,000 and One Year's Imprisonment

Domei
BUENOS AIRES, April 29.—In the most sweeping anti-inflationary move in the nation's history, the United States Government today imposed a rigid price control system over thousands of daily commodities, including foodstuffs and clothing, and at the same time drastically pegged the rentals of 322 communities throughout the country, it was reported from Washington tonight.

Leon Henderson Price Control Administrator, told the press that the result would be a reduction of current living costs by 1.5 per cent and stabilization of about 75 per cent of household necessities for the duration of the war.

The regulation of rentals will affect every State in the Union except North Dakota and Idaho and every city with more than 85,000 inhabitants with the exception of Miami, Florida, according to the dispatches from Washington.

The order reportedly imposes maximum penalties of a $5,000 fine and one year's imprisonment against violators.

Criticism to Be Curbed

Transocean
LISBON, April 20.—Henceforth any criticism of President Roosevelt and his administration would be tantamount to treason, declared Archibald MacLeish, Director of Propaganda, in a statement to the American press, according to reports from Washington.

United States public opinion, he added, must not be divided, troubled or discouraged.

At the same time Francis Biddle, Attorney-General, announced that severer measures would be taken against opposition papers.

In this connection he revealed that the Federal Court would deal with Social Justice, the organ of Father Coughlin, the "Radio Priest," within a few weeks.

To Have Wartime Council

Domei
LISBON, April 29.—The Australian Government has announced that it will create a Wartime Council, designed to discuss various strategic problems, according to Reuters reports received here from Canberra today.

The council will be placed under direct control of Prime Minister John Curtin, and participated in by Cabinet members concerned as well as General Thomas Blamey, vice-commander of the allied forces in Australia, the report said.

BRITAIN'S COLLAPSE FORESEEN BY SHAW

Prediction of Noted Writer Viewed as Indicative of Opinion Of Many Literary Men

CREATES SENSATION

Possibility of Australia Coalescing With U.S. Instead of England Mentioned

Domei
STOCKHOLM, April 29.—In an outspoken opinion of the future of the current world war, George Bernard Shaw, the great literary star of Britain, predicted the collapse of his country when interviewed by a representative of the Cavalcade recently, according to a telegram received here from London.

The news is creating a great sensation here, especially in view of the fact that the approach of the crumbling of the British Empire is being keenly felt by British men of letters and other nationals.

Mr. Shaw is quoted as having said that "peace will not come only after complete military annihilation; it is more likely to come before it."

'Nothing Is Impossible'

Questioned whether or not the British Empire will fall to pieces if the Axis Powers come out victorious, Mr. Shaw reportedly stated "nothing is impossible in wartime, but if the Allied Powers should be defeated, they would have to submit themselves to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and at that very moment the British Empire will be dismembered."

"If, however, the Allies should win the war what would happen to the Empire?" Mr. Shaw continued. "If China recaptures Hongkong, Singapore and Burma, would she give these areas to Great Britain?

"In the event of Australia being saved by the United States, it would be easy to imagine that Australia will think it much safer to coalesce with America than to continue to cooperate with Britain. Further, it is possible that India will be struck out from the register of the British Empire. All this is quite possible, and some of these theories are already taking shape," he said.

Price Policy a Failure

Transocean
STOCKHOLM, April 16.—Complete failure of the British price policy is reported by the London correspondent of the Nya Dagligt Allehanda.

Despite all Government measures, it has been impossible to stabilize the price level in England, as wages and prices are constantly driving each other higher.

Continuing, the correspondent says that higher wages are being constantly demanded and paid in industry as well as in agriculture so that the prerequisite for a stable price policy is completely lacking.

The report also points out that savings deposits are not increasing

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More Men Exercised Franchise Than Five Years Ago

TOJO TO MAKE SPEECH

Final Results of Nationwide Voting Expected to Be Known By Saturday Night

TOKYO TURNOUTS GOOD

The general election on Thursday with its heaviest balloting in years, strengthened the nation's political structure beyond measure.

This is the comment of the most competent observers on the 21st election of members of the House of Representatives which was held on Thursday.

As the polling stations in the 122 election districts into which the country is divided were closed at 6 p.m. after they had been open continuously for 11 hours, there were mounting indications that a special session of the Diet will be convened at an early date.

The session would provide an opportunity for the Government to make it clear to the world that it has a grim resolution to execute the nation's policies on the basis of a strengthened national structure which it has convinced itself has been brought about by the general election on Thursday.

There is a thought on the part of the Government to put measures necessary for the vigorous execution of the nation's basic policy through the new Diet whose members it trusts will be ready to make every sacrifice in the cause of a complete victory in the war, no matter whether they were backed by the Imperial Rule Political Structure Council in their campaign battles or not.

Final Count Saturday

It was learned at the Home Ministry which was responsible for the proper conduct of the general election that the final results of the contests for seats in the House of Representatives will be known at a late hour Saturday night.

The prospects on Thursday night were for a overwhelming victory for forces working for a political structure strong enough to bring the country through the War of Greater East Asia in the 21st election of members of the House of Representatives in which the ballots were cast during the 11 hours from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Quarters close to the Government whose motive in deciding to hold a general election at this time when the nation is engaged in the gigantic struggle in the world's history was the desire to see elected a House of Representatives fresh and vigorous enough to permit it to be a positive aid to the nation's war effort were jubilant over the heaviness of voting in Thursday's general election.

They expressed the conviction that the heavy balloting was an indication of the enthusiasm of the public's response to the Government's appeals to utilize fully the opportunity provided by the election to assist in the construction of the sort of political structure called for by the situation confronting the country today.

To Make Broadcast

It has been arranged for Premier Hideki Tojo to make a broadcast address to the nation on May 2 in which he will express the gratitude of the Government to the public for the keen interest shown in the construction of a political structure which would insure a certain victory in the war, as witness the heaviness of the votes in the general election.

The Premier's address, which is expected to last for 10 minutes from 7.30 p.m., will also reaffirm the determination of the Government to allow nothing to stand in the way of fighting the War of Greater East Asia to the finish.

Voters Enthusiastic

Director Mayeda of the civic affairs bureau of the Tokyo municipal government in a statement issued at noon expressed satisfaction over the prospects for a decrease in the rate of abstensions compared with the last general election.

He was immensely pleased, he said, to learn that long queues of voters were forming at the polling stations throughout Tokyo. He was told that many voters in the areas which have been incorporated in the city where there is a large population of employed people had to wait for two or three hours before their turn came to cast their ballots.

He expressed the belief that [illegible] voters except those who were ill

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NIPPON SYMPHONY DEBUT ANNOUNCED

Orchestra Makes Appearance With New Name With Official Backing

The New Symphony Orchestra became the Nippon Symphony Orchestra in a ceremony held at the Kyoritsu Hall, Hitotsubashi, Wednesday afternoon, making a new development in the history of symphony orchestra in Japan.

For the first time, a symphony orchestra officially supervised by the Government through the Board of Information has thus been created, with the cooperation of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation. A board of directors has been instituted of which Shichiro Komori, president of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, is the chairman. Other leading members of the board include Dr. Daigoro Arima, general secretary of the German-Japanese Cultural Association; Junji Shimizu, director of the General Affairs Bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Masao Seki, director of the Administration Bureau of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation; Baron Morinari Takei, Vice-Director of the Board of Ceremonies; Soichi Tsuji, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Musical Culture Association, and Baron Takaharu Mitsui, Managing Director of the German-Japanese Cultural Association.

Wednesday's inaugural ceremony solemnly opened with the singing of the National Anthem, the paying of respects to the Imperial Palace, and the offering of silent prayers for the Imperial Forces. An opening address was made by Mr. Komori, chairman of the board of directors.

A brief congratulatory speech was made by Masayuki Tani, President of the Information Board, followed by another by Koscak Yamada, the famous composer and conductor, who founded, together with Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, the small group of musicians under the name of Nippon Symphony Orchestra, out of which the New Symphony Orchestra was organized, 16 years ago.

Following the ceremony, a concert by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra was given under the baton of Kazuo Yamada, with the orchestra members and conductors dressed for the first time in Japanese national uniforms.

The program symbolically showed the aims to which the orchestra is to devote itself in future: the cultivation of the classical music of the West and the propagation of a new Japanese music. The first part consisted of Koscak Yamada's "Kimigayo Prelude"; a piece of Japanese Gagaku music, "Etenraku," jointly arranged by the late Naomaro Konoye and Viscount Hidemaro Konoye, and the Patriotic March composed by the late navy musician, Tokichi Setoguchi, known as the composer of the Japanese Warship March.

In the second part, the orchestra played Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, which has come to occupy the same place in Japan as in Germany and other countries, as the representative symphonic composition to be played on festive occasion.

Nation's Voters Wait For Results of Voting

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[illegible] away from the city waived their rights.

The balloting in 122 election districts into which the country is divided was unusually heavy during the morning.

Heavy Balloting

The rate of votes cast during the morning was by far larger than in the last general election five years ago.

The rate in Tokyo city which is composed of six election districts was 45.3 per cent. This means that 607,577 voters exercised their franchise.

The rate was 47 per cent in the first election district, which consists of the six wards of Kojimachi, Shiba, Azabu, Akasaka, Yotsuya, and Ushigome, 48.9 per cent in the second, which is comprised of the four wards of Kanda, Koishikawa, Hongo, and Shitaya, 47.6 per cent in the third, which comprises the three wards of Nihonbashi, Kyobashi, and Asakusa, 45 per cent in the fourth, which comprises the two wards of Honjo and Fukagawa, 45.8 per cent in the fifth, which comprises the 10 wards of Shinagawa, Meguro, Kamata, Omori, Ebara, Setagaya, Shibuya, Yodobashi, Nakano, and Suginami, and 43 per cent in the sixth, which comprises the 10 wards of Toshima, Takinogawa, Arakawa, Oji, Itabashi, Adachi, Mukojima, Joto, Katsushika, and Edogawa.

The results of the general election will not be known until late on Saturday.

Counting Starts Today

The counting of the votes cast in Thursday's election will be started this morning.

The results of the contests in the 71 election districts in Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto and 24 other prefectures will be known in the course of today. This means that the fate of the contenders for 270 seats out of a total of 466 to be filled in the present election will be decided in the course of today.

The results of the election battles in the remaining 50 election districts in the Hokkaido and 23 prefectures excepting the second election district of Okayama Prefecture are expected to be known by late Sunday night.

In the second election district of Okayama, ballots will be cast on May 6, and the counting of votes is expected to be completed the same day. A conflagration is to blame for the delay in the casting of ballots in this election district.

Today's Press Comments

TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Problem of Combating Inflation in America

HOCHI—In his message to Congress on April 27 and in his fireside chat the following day President Roosevelt explained the measures his administration had decided to adopt for combating inflation.

The struggle the Roosevelt administration is making to overcome the problem of inflation which has been increasingly in evidence in America for some time is eloquent testimony to the fact that the country is on the verge of financial collapse. President Roosevelt is the type of man reluctant to admit what is wrong with his country. Now he comes to his people and says that the finance of their country is not in order.

President Roosevelt's measures for fighting the inflation of a vicious character which had started in the country include stabilization of wages, imposition of increased taxes, restriction of incomes, ceiling of commodity prices, stabilization of prices of farm produce, and promotion of the habits of thrift among the people.

There is no doubt that the President intends to fight inflation by reducing the consumption of goods by the people.

The President cannot hope for a decrease in the defense expenditures of his country under the situation in which it is placed today. As the war situation develops, the consumer purchasing power in the country will increase. What adds to the difficulties of the situation there, will be a progressive decrease in the amount of materials imported from southern countries.

That the President cannot hope for the support of his people for his program of fighting inflation is clear from the attitude of the American nation's financiers toward the plan. The stock market crashed with the first intimation of President Roosevelt's anti-inflation program. The American people are preoccupied with the question of how to enjoy life. It will not be surprising if they are reluctant to respond to the President's appeals for economy and thrift.

It would be wrong to conclude that the American people would oppose President Roosevelt's policy of continuing the war. There is a possibility that they will take a greater interest in the war as a result of the realization of the difficulty of enjoying life unless their country wins in the war.

U.S. Frantic Over Anti-Inflation Measures

ASAHI—On April 27 President Roosevelt delivered a special message concerning the prevention of inflation to the House of Representatives, and asked for the support of the Senate and of the whole nation. The text of the special message dealt with the following:

1. The increase of taxes;
2. Control and fixing of the highest prices;
3. Determination of wages;
4. Fixing of prices of agricultural products;
5. Encouragement of the buying of bonds;
6. Establishment of the ticket system for the necessities of daily life; and
7. Self-restriction of credit sales and instalment buying.

Thus it is seen that emphasis is laid on nationally controlled economy.

This is nothing new to the Axis countries, but to the Americans, who for long have reveled in luxury and self-indulgent living, this is an astonishingly unwelcome "new deal." Since his election to office, Roosevelt has shown many favors to the farmers and laborers; now he has ordered the fixing of wages and the prices of agricultural products. His "new deal" is therefore a very drastic deal.

Why was the American Government forced to adopt such extreme measures? The enormous war expenditures have brought about the danger of inflation, and caused panic in America. The present measures were taken in order to stop this panic and inflation. In other words, the American measures are not the result of cool reasoning, or as measures natural in wartime economy. The impracticable wartime plans proposed by Roosevelt is sufficient evidence that America had no fixed wartime economy and order.

The American estimate for war expenditures is $100,000,000,000. The total revenue of the Government till June 1943 is $110,000,000,000. It is estimated that by June 1944 the revenue will exceed $200,000,000,000. But wartime economy depends not only on money but also on materials.

Since the outbreak of the present war, America has suffered from the economic blockade of the Axis Powers, and has suffered the loss of the materials which hitherto she had imported from overseas countries. Moreover, due to the loss of her transport ships, she is unable to use her own petroleum, and is forced to adopt restrictive measures concerning the consumption of petroleum. The American estimates, therefore, takes no account of the scarcity of materials, and will therefore fall to the ground.

From the standpoint of the supply of war expenditures, it must be noted that in addition to the increase in the expenditures of the war supplies industries, the conditions on the American stock market have fallen from bad to worse. The buying power of bonds has fallen, and the value of bonds has fallen also. The banks have also become uncertain. The Treasury Department has been forced to issue long-term bonds.

It is no exaggeration to say that America is heading for the rocks.

The problem is whether the people of America will cooperate with Roosevelt's plans, and also whether they are capable of such cooperation. The attitude of the financial world of America to Roosevelt's propositions may be gauged from the fact that the stock prices of Wall Street tumbled down overnight. The attitude of the people to his proposals, which can only cause their further discomfort and inconvenience may easily be imagined. There is no doubt that Roosevelt's proposals will meet with violent public disapproval. It is reported that the Government is taking measures to prevent the free expression of public sentiment. It is significant.

The blindness and lack of proper judgment on the part of Roosevelt and his followers may be gauged from the fact that they expect to stop inflation by the above-mentioned measures without the support of the public. The results of the American defeats on the fields of battle are pervading the interior of the country.

Man-Power Program

NICHI NICHI—A new material mobilization plan has been formulated for the purpose of achieving the objective of the War of Greater East Asia. Under this plan, materials from the southern regions to be imported into Japan are taken into consideration. However, nothing has yet been learned as to man-power, which will display the national ability of Japan to the fullest extent. All plans thus far formulated have been connected with materials with reference to their production, distribution and transportation as well as State planning. In the plans drafted by the Planning Board, of those related to man-power mobilization, only a new labor structure and population policy are included in a short list of man-power plans. The War of Greater East Asia is one in which man-power exceeds material power. If material power is to be utilized fully, a necessary man-power plan must be formulated.

Since a warfare requiring quick action is being unfolded over a vast territory, the Japanese nation today is facing a tremendous task. Men will be wanted at home and abroad in the future as at present. The present population will be too small to meet the situation, in which men are needed for rearrangement of things at home and reorientation of order abroad. This is the time when Japan must formulate a definite man-power plan on a lasting basis through coordination of the military, Government and people. Mobilization of officers and men, which is most important, is carried out without hitch, but, as regards mobilization of productive labor power, replenishment of the necessary number of laborers is not enough even at home. Government and public officials and men in financial circles are finding their way to the southern occupied regions. Is their advance to the south based on some definite plan? Has the Government any plan regarding the dispatch of educators and cultural leaders abroad? It is for this reason that a thoroughgoing measure on man-power mobilization is necessary.

So far, we have heard nothing of any basic man-power policy. Education elevates the quality of men, but no concrete plan for this has yet been advanced. We can point out many instances of this. For example, restriction on free job-seeking of school graduates is enforced, but, due to the small scale and the slow speed of the training program of technicians, the actual supply falls far short of demand. The Education Ministry has already shortened the period of school training but, as a result of lack of proper measure for training technicians, the situation does not appear favorable. In our opinion, it will be necessary for Japan to establish one great plan for education involving military services, school education and labor training on expenditures to be defrayed wholly by the Government.

Australian Miners Drafted

Transocean

LISBON, April 18.—Australian miners staying away from work without sufficient cause will be immediately drafted into the Australian armed forces, the London Daily Express reported from Canberra today.

ANGLO-U.S. SEAMEN DESERTING VESSELS

Situation Is Serious on Atlantic As U-Boat Activities Are Intensified

The uneasiness which has been reigning for some time among neutral seamen regarding the fate awaiting them in England, in the United States, and on board vessels sailing in Anglo-American services, is growing from week to week, reports the Transocean News Agency from authentic sources from Berlin.

A large percentage of them deserted their ships which the first opportunity beckoned them from the dangerous war service, after they had signed up even on neutral vessels, or after they had finally arrived at home following adventurous trips.

Mass Flight Seen

Since on the Atlantic, and especially right off the American coast, the German submarines have been sinking one vessel after another and the United States authorities arrested thousands of neutral seamen because they did no longer want to sail into certain death, a mass flight of seamen from vessels sailing on the North Alantic run has begun.

The apprehension felt among the seamen about the steadily increasing losses of merchant crew has increased to such an extent that now even British or United States seamen are jumping ship or openly refusing to work.

Such being the circumstances, the United States Government is presently dealing with a plan by the Navy Department to place the United States merchant marine under the control of the Navy, which would mean in practice that all vessels sailing under the American flag irrespective of whether they are manned by American, British or neutral seamen, are subject to American martial law.

Anyone refusing to fulfill his duty will be tried by court martial, and anyone who jumps ship will be sentenced as a deserter with penal servitude as the minimum penalty. The United States Government sees no other way out to keep its ships running than by imposing these emergency measures.

At Funchal, the crew of the British steamer, Nurtureton, owned by B. R. Chapman and Son of Newcastle appeared to be absolutely down and out. The deckhands, mostly Britishers and Australians, declared that they had received only a small percentage of the pay due to them so that they would stay on board, since otherwise they would lose their outstanding wages which amounted already to a tidy sum.

In order to effect small purchases of tobacco, etc. they had to get some money by selling all kinds of valuables, such as linen and clothing. Most of the money thus obtained was spent on drinks in order to alleviate their despair.

Confined on Board

At the slightest indication of shirking their duty, they were confined on board whenever the vessel called at some port or other in order to prevent them from jumping ship. One of the deckhands of the vessels is said to have committed suicide in his despair by tying a pig iron round his neck and jumping over the side. His body was recovered the next morning and interred in all quietness.

Grief and misery are reigning among the nationals of the neutral countries, who are sailing in British or American services. Family heads could not get home. For well-known reasons their pay was kept back, so that their families are starving. This affects in an especially sad way the family members of Scandinavian seamen, who were forcibly detained by Britain and the United States.

In Norway, part of the wages of the seamen sailing under foreign flags could be paid out by the shipowners to the family members with the express consent of the Reich Government, irrespective of whether the seaman was sailing even under the British or the American flag.

This extraordinarily obliging attitude on the part of the Reich Government benefited for one and one-half years, that is up to the end of 1941 also those family members, whose provider was in the services of Germany's enemies.

That such an unselfish attitude could not be kept up in the long run is clear to any sensible person. Meanwhile, the Norwegian Government is now promulgating a law, which deals with a novel regulation of this question.

His Imperial Majesty Sends Reply Cables To Friendly Nations

His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to send on Wednesday reply cables to the heads of friendly Powers, thanking them for the congratulatory messages sent on the occasion of the Birthday of His Imperial Majesty. His Imperial Majesty, it is understood, sent a message of thanks to the President of Finland, the King of Denmark, the President of the National Government of China, the Fuehrer and Chancellor of Germany, the King of Thailand, the King of Italy, the King of Sweden, the Chief-of-State of France, the Emperor of Manchoukuo, the Chief-of-State of Spain, the King of Bulgaria, the President of Slovakia, the President of Turkey, the acting President of Argentina and the President of Chile.

MILAN UNIVERSITY HOLDS PRO-ARAB DEMONSTRATION

Meeting Was Attended by Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and Ali El Ghailani

Transocean

MILAN, April 20.—A demonstration in favor of the Arab cause was held in a big hall of Milan University yesterday on the invitation of the Institute for the Study of Foreign Policy.

The demonstration was attended by the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem and the former Premier of Iraq, Ali El Ghailani.

A lecture was delivered by a member of the Italian Academy, Prof. Michelangelo Guidi, on Arab nationalism.

The Grand Mufti thanked for the welcome address of the chairman and expressed gratitude for the friendly understanding of the Italian nation for the justice of the Arab cause. He pointed out that the Arab nations' appreciation for this is manifested by their desire to cooperate with the Axis Powers. Ali El Ghailani also expressed his gratitude and his appreciation shown for the Arab cause and emphasized Iraq's solidarity with the Axis Powers.

Defeatism Is Cause Of Allies' Failures

(Continued From Page 1)

bravery and strategical wisdom and they should certainly have been able to hold out at least for six months.

"But, devoid of necessary fighting spirit and valor to face death on the battlefield, no amount of fortifications would avail, and what we would like to ask President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill is what they really expect to gain with such an army that is completely lacking in fighting spirit.

"It is all very well to talk about a protracted war, or an enduring contest, but insofar as it is a war, victory or defeat is settled on the scene of battle, and a million troops devoid of the necessary fighting spirit are not even equal to a single Japanese Army Division."

Britain's Collapse Foreseen by Shaw

(Continued From Page 1)

to the extent necessary to check the danger of inflation.

Since taxes have reached limits with the new budget so that they cannot be further increased without seriously endangering production, there remains but one measure to which the British Government may now resort and that is the compulsory savings system.

HEROISM OF NATIVES IN CAMPAIGN LAUDED

Achin Tribe in Sumatra Avenges Dutch by Cooperating With Japanese Army

The anti-Dutch movement of the Achin tribe of northern Sumatra, which took every means to contact the Imperial troops and about how the natives rendered great services to the Japanese Army by preventing the destruction of bridges by the Dutch is reported by an Asahi reporter in northern Sumatra.

"Some time before the Imperial Army landed on Sumatra the Achin tribe, said to have the most anti-Dutch sentiment in that island, waited eagerly for the Japanese Army to land upon that soil for rumors had reached them that this mighty Army would come to Sumatra before long," the correspondent said.

"However, the Imperial Army did not come. Unable to wait any longer, they secretly held a conference of the entire tribe and decided to send messengers to the Japanese Army, which was attacking Malaya at that time.

"These messengers left Port Kuta Raja of northern Sumatra in the gloom of the night in a tiny boat, which they filled with enough provisions to last them for 10 days.

Boatman Was Inexperienced

"It was a hazardous journey. Their lives placed entirely in the hands of the inexperienced boatman, they sailed eastward and eastward, having as their sole home the thin sail that fluttered violently in the ferocious wind. None of them could tell when they would be swept away from the course of their journey.

"Finally, after a week of perilous voyage, they reached Penang in southern Malaya, which was already in the hands of the Japanese Army. The messengers rushed to the Army and entreated that it land on Sumatra as soon as possible. Circumstances, however, prevented the Japanese Army from executing their pleadings.

"Some days passed, and in the middle of February, the Imperial Army landed on Sumatra. The time had finally come for the Army's advance to northern Sumatra. The time had also come for the Achin tribe to act and it immediately sent three messengers to southern Sumatra to get into contact with the Imperial Forces there.

"Disguised as vegetable peddlers, the three messengers reached their destination and going to the Japanese Army, they expressed the tribe's wish to cooperate with the Army.

"'Should the Japanese Army be retarded, lend us some weapons. We will fight the Dutch,' they declared. They pleaded earnestly, saying that their fellow tribesmen were waiting with their well sharpened swords, which was their only weapon.

"Some days later, the third group of messengers was sent. The messengers left at nightfall in a sampan and were hurrying on their journey, when they met Japanese troop ships that were just about to transport the men on land. The messengers were overjoyed at this meeting and guided the Army to a suitable landing place.

"Meanwhile, the Dutch Army, quite despaired with its continuous defeat, systematically cut down the trees on the roadsides and destroyed the bridges to obstruct the rapid advance of the Imperial Army.

"The natives did everything to prevent the destruction of the bridges. One native disguised himself as a fisherman and foiled the destruction scheme, taking five days to accomplish this daring feat.

"When the Dutch Army was about to blast a bridge near a certain village, the village chief assembled the inhabitants of the whole village by the bridge and defied the Army to leave the bridge alone. 'If you must destroy the bridge, kill all the inhabitants first,' he said. The Dutch Army could do nothing against this and left the bridge untouched.

"The explosion of Tambing Mani, the largest bridge in northern Sumatra was prevented by Panrimapolin of the Achin tribe, who swam at midnight to the bridge to cut the dynamite fuse cap.

"There is another story about the valiant natives, who fought against the Dutch Army to prevent the destruction of the Suliman bridge. A native even sacrificed his life in this fight.

"The formerly mentioned Panrimapolin is the head of the Panrimapolin fraternity which aims at constructing a new Asia. It advocates that a new Asia can be realized only by Japan and that absolute submission to Japan is the best policy for Sumatra.

"This fraternity suppressed riots in many places, and as soon as the Imperial Army landed upon northern Sumatra, it avenged itself by killing the Dutch Governor of Achin. It then demanded of the Dutch troops that were stationed at a certain village to disband, forcing the indignant Dutch soldiers to wear native clothes.

"When the news of the Imperial Army's landing on Sumatra reached the Pulo Nias Island, which lies 1,400 kilometers west of Sumatra, the natives released the 30 interned Germans and imprisoned nine Dutchmen in their places.

"Their eagerness to cooperate with the Japanese Army can be seen throughout Sumatra. I can hear them cheering again today, 'Mikado Banzai!' as is said by them instead of 'Teikoku Banzai.'"

Vice-Minister Nishi Reports on Talks With Thai Nation

Haruhiko Nishi, Foreign Vice-Minister, gave a detailed account of the recent Japanese-Thai negotiations at the regular meeting of the Vice-Ministers held at the Premier's official residence at 8 a.m. Thursday. Home Vice-Minister Iwao Yamazaki reported on the general election being held throughout the country. The meeting adjourned at 9 a.m. Meantime, Nobusuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister, conferred with Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, at the Premier's official residence at 11 a.m.

Chiang Considering New Supply Route

(Continued From Page 1)

tute, the China Geographical Experimental Station, and the Central Natural Science Institute. It is thus the best and highest scientific experimental body in Chungking, and the object is correct research into the geography and history of China.

4. Chungking is planning a new route from Siberia by repairing the old routes from these places.

5. Kuo Teh-ngau and Hsu Kwansheng were sent to the Soviet Union with the object of strengthening the military relationships between Chungking and the Soviet Union, thus reinforcing the Chungking military attacheship in the Soviet Union.

6. Chungking is arranging to contract friendly treaties with Iran and Iraq, which have close connections with the new projected route, as well as with the Mohammedan country of Turkey, with which Chungking had diplomatic relations before. Chungking further arranged to send ministers to these countries, and to establish a legation in Egypt. Diplomatic relations will also be opened with Afghanistan.

The above-mentioned projects of Chungking in the northwest are due directly to the loss of the routes in the southwest caused by the defeats of Britain and America. The second reason for these projects is the fact that the route through Iran and Iraq has become utilizable due to the domination of these countries by the Anti-Axis Powers.

But the northwest is not rich in raw materials, and the topography renders the development of such resources extremely difficult.

From the point of view of overseas traffic, Iran is the scene of British-Soviet political antagonism. From the point of view of distance and topography, the establishment of a new route is extremely difficult. It is doubtful if Chungking will be able to preserve her fighting power till the route becomes an actuality.

Allies Depend on Chiang

SHANGHAI, April 29.—The formal joining of the American Volunteer Corps of the U.S. Air Force to the Chungking Army is an indication of the deterioration of the Allies who are frantically trying to remodel their anti-Japanese stratagems.

In the war with Japan the American and British forces have lost faith in themselves, and their psychological dependence on the Chungking regime is increasing with every moment. Recently the Chungking Board of Information released the following information:

According to information received from New York, President Franklin Roosevelt held a conference with T. V. Soong and other representatives of Chungking, and announced that in the future America would give military support in equal portions to Britain, the Soviet and Chungking.

The spokesman of Chungking announced on April 21 that the armaments sent from America had arrived at Chungking for the first time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The spokesman further indicated that the armaments had taken three months to arrive.

GHASTLY LANDMARK IN BATAVIA REMOVED

Japanese Take Down 'Severed Head' of German-Indonesian Patriot

Special to the Asahi

BATAVIA, April 28.—The "severed head" of a German-Indonesian patriot, which had been gibbeted on a monument erected at his former residence in Batavia for the last two centuries, symbolizing the inhuman maladministration of the Dutch East Indies Government, was removed with due ceremony by a certain Japanese Unit on April 28.

In April, 1927, a German-Indonesian patriot in Batavia, indignant at the cruel exploitation policy of the Dutch East Indies Government, rose in rebellion together with his comrades in an attempt to massacre the Dutchmen. His plan unsuccessful, however, he was arrested and killed in a most atrocious manner.

After he was punished with death, the Dutch officials covered his head with concrete and gibbeted it on the wall of the patriot's house. A mount was also erected on which a warning was inscribed that, in order to mark the incident, no house should thenceforth be built and no tree be planted on the site of his residence.

Since the Japanese Forces entered Batavia, the native Indonesians had thronged to the spot day and night, claiming that the gibbeted head, which had long been the symbol of the insult and pressure put on the Indonesians by the Dutchmen, be removed and duly buried.

The Japanese administrators, sympathizing with the native residents, decided to remove the gibbeted head on April 28, the first day of a period set aside for the felicitation of Tencho-setsu.

At 10 a.m. on April 28, a ceremony was held under the sponsorship of Commander X of the Japanese Army Unit now stationed in Batavia. Thousands of Indonesians thronged to the place, their faces aglow with the hope of the emancipation of 60,000,000 Indonesians from the fetters of the Dutchmen which was well symbolized by the removal of the gibbeted head.

An astonishing incident occurred during the course of the ceremony. When Commander X formally struck the chisel, the gibbeted head fell to the ground exposing, to the astonishment of all the attendants, a plaster figure, instead of the skull, covered with concrete. That ghastly sculpture, which had hitherto been believed to contain the skull of the patriot, was nothing but a badly made plaster work.

It is not known whether the Dutch officials, from the very first had placed a plaster cast in place of the head or whether some native secretly replaced the real skull with it. Nevertheless, the fact that this ghastly sculpture had been allowed to remain unremoved for 200 years well symbolizes the administration of treachery and intimidation which the Dutch Government had established in East Indies for the last 350 years.

We Extend Our Heartiest Welcome to the THAILAND MISSION of Congratulation

MATUYA
GINZA

We Extend Our Heartiest Welcome to the Thailand Mission of Congratulation

MITSUKOSHI
Nihombashi

CIVILIZATION SOURCE CLAIMED IN JAPAN

Noted Kyoto Scholar Supports Radical Contention With Philological Proof

That Japan is the source of world civilization is the startling revelation made by a noted Japanese scholar who supports his contention mainly with philological proofs.

Historians have long limited their study into the oldest centers of the world's civilization to four river basins, Mishige Komaki, Professor at the Kyoto Imperial University, writes in the Sunday Osaka Mainichi, to wit: the Nile, the Tigris and Euphrates, the Indus and the Yellow River in China. A controversy among these scholars has extended for many years as to which of these centers was the oldest, and it has finally narrowed down to the former two, the Nile and the Tigris-Euphrates Rivers, the latter being favored.

Producing geographical and historical data with emphasis on the historical survey of some of the oldest Japanese words, Professor Komaki, in his article "Japan, the World's Center", disagrees with these views and presents the revelation that Japan has the oldest civilization out of which the other civilizations have branched.

Scores Narrow-Mindedness

It is a narrow-minded view, he writes, and against the nature of civilization to presume that the four centers hitherto considered preclude other sources. Each of these must have some relation with the other, and if a particular civilization is discovered to be truly unique in nature and to have basic characteristics, it must be considered the source of world civilization.

The commonly supposed four centers of civilization are only representative places where a phase of the worlds common civilization flourished best, and by comparative study the features of each can be determined. It is surmised by historians that there is no great difference among the dates of these civilizations, and of all these it is the general view that that which developed in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates is the oldest.

From this important fact, Professor Komaki declares that the first clue is discovered that Japan provided the world with its first civilization.

The civilization of the Tigris and Euphrates is known as the "Sumerian culture," derived from the word "Sumer," the name of this region. From this point the Japanese historian continues his discourse.

In India it is the Buddhist conviction that Sumiseu, or Mt. Sumeru, is the center of the world, and this belief further supports the theory that the Sumerian civilization is the oldest of the four hitherto considered.

Attention is now directed to the fact that "Sumeru" is closely akin to "Sumera Mikoto," the oldest authentic words meaning the "August Person in Japan," and they consequently can be taken to mean that the Person was the supreme being of Sumeru.

The Japanese words "Sumera Mikuni," meaning the land ruled by "Sumera Mikoto," are also a very ancient expression and still in use to mean Japan. There are many other derivative words from "Sumera" or "Sumeru" in use in varied combinations. Thus, to all intents and purposes, there is no mistake to presume that Japan is the very originator of "Sumeru," declared Professor Komaki, and from the fact that it is accepted that the Sumerian civilization in the Tigris-Euphrates basin is the oldest and with the proven fact that Japan first created the word "Sumeru," the logical conclusion can only be that Japan is the source of the world's civilization.

Other Proofs

Other proofs are offered by the Japanese scholar in support of his contention. The largest continent on earth is Asia, which word is generally related with the Greek "Acu," meaning morning. Asia can also be related with the Japanese for morning, "Asa." This, when considered with "Morgenland," by which the Germans refer to the East, is of interest, for generally speaking, the East is regarded as the giver of the morning light, both in its actual and figurative meanings.

The word "Europe", also of Greek origin, from "Ereb" or "Irib," is similar to the Japanese "Iribi" or "Yuhi" meaning "sinking sun". The German "Abendland", or "evening land", strongly supports the view that Europe means a continent where the sun sets.

The old phrase, "Light from the East", should be taken not only in its literal sense but should be considered as a strong testimony that the East is the very source of enlightenment, materially and spiritually. And in the region of the East, Japan is the pivotal point, declared Professor Komaki.

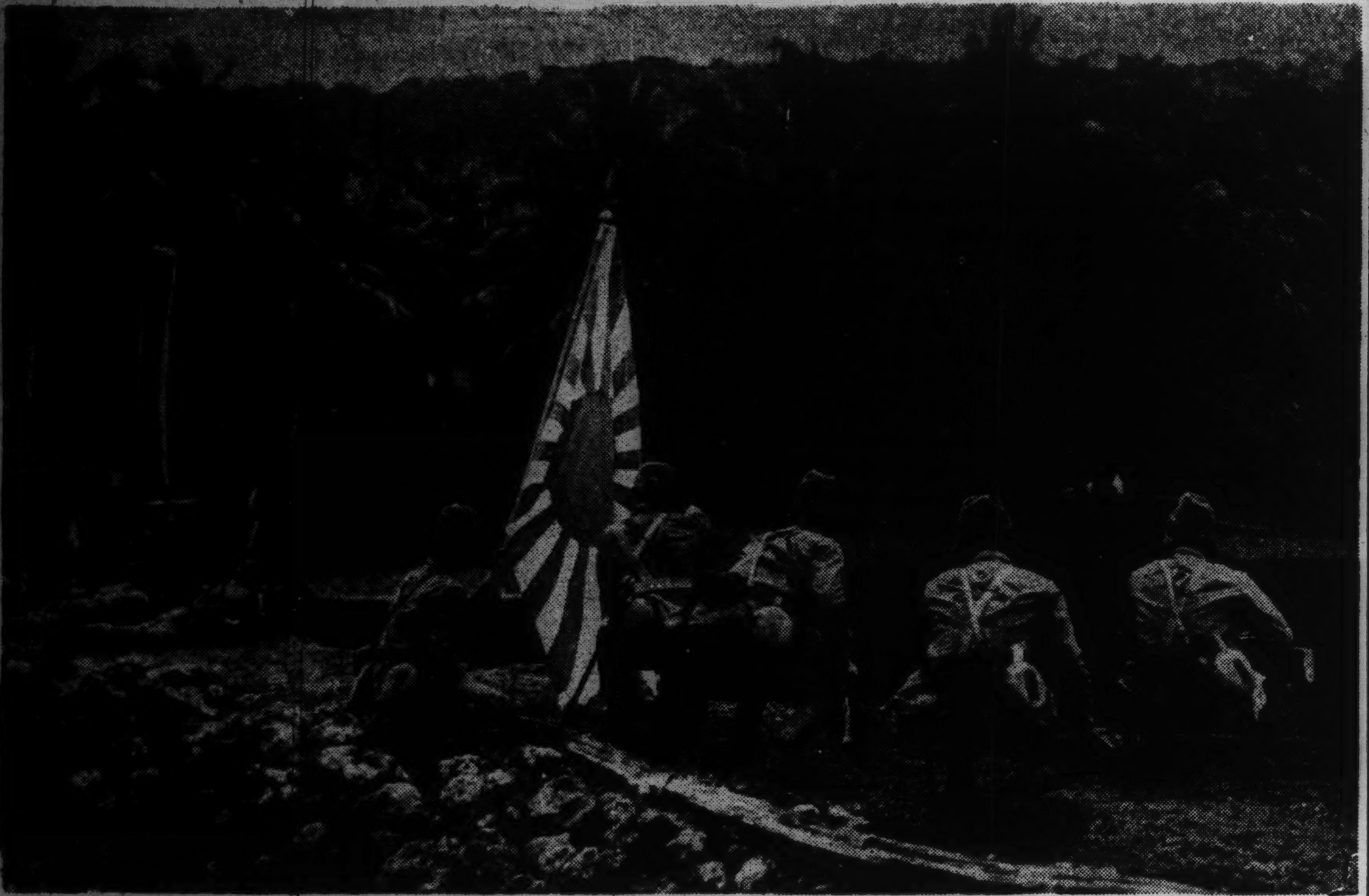
Viewed from geographical considerations, Japan can clearly be seen as the center of the eastern hemisphere as she lies directly in that position in relation to the land and sea. Further, Mt. Fuji, the revered symbol of Japan, is exactly midway between the ends of the country.

As for climate, Japan experiences almost all the varieties of weather characteristics, frigid, temperate and torrid zones being found somewhere along the length of the Empire. This can be interpreted as a blessed natural condition under which the people can be trained to fit themselves to move themselves to any part of the world, the professor commented.

Continuing his diverted thought, the scholar concluded, "Japan is noted for its frequent earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and wind storms. These natural phenomena, though generally regarded as curses, can also be taken as a very significant expression of Providence.

"The Japanese, under these elemental disturbances, are shaped to become the able leaders of the world. The realization of the fundamental national aim of 'Hakko Ichiu', (roughly translated to mean 'World Brotherhood'), can be attained by the Japanese who have the perfect understanding of the Providential will regarding this country."

Another Glorious Landing



Unlike the British who are in the habit of conducting raids and then make a "glorious Churchillian retreat," the Japanese Forces mean business and aim to carry out their sacred mission without yielding an inch of what they have gained no matter how difficult the operation and how stubborn the enemy resistance may be. Above photo shows members of the special Naval Landing Party eagerly waiting for the order to charge after having succeeded in making a daring landing at Fak Fak on the west coast of New Guinea. (Photographed by Cameraman Ashibe of the Naval Press Corps. Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571)

MEIJI, RIKKYO BEAT NICHIDAI AND HOSEI

Surugadai Boys in Debut of Spring Football Season Show Power

Meiji and Rikkyo scored victories Thursday afternoon in the double-header football games held at the Korakuen stadium. Meiji, the defending champion opened their 1942 season with a shaky 13 to 6 triumph over the Nichidai eleven while Rikkyo downed Hosei, 18 to 9.

Meiji, showing early season strength, had enough speed to punch over touchdowns in each the first and second halfs, after the rugged Nichidai eleven made a touchdown of their own in the first half.

The game was eight minutes old when following an exchange of pun's Meiji had a first down on Nichidai's 17. On the first play following, Obana broke through his right guard and cut back beautifully to score standing up. He failed to make the conversion on a buck.

On Way to Score

Toward the end of the half, Matsuyama, the Nichidai safety-man started his team on the way to a score. Stalled on their 32-yard line, Meiji punted. Matsuyama took the kick on his 35 and wiggling loose from at least five Meiji tacklers scrambled 62 yards to Meiji's 3-yard line. On the second shot at the line Muramoto spun over guard to score while the conversion attempt failed and the half ended at 6 to 6.

In the first half, Nichidai came up with a five-man line defensive and effectively checked Meiji's vaunted air game to a standstill. However, on the return of kicks Meiji aided by some nice running of the safety-man, held a big advantage and placed them in a position to score their first tally.

A few minutes after the second half Meiji again broke in the scoring column. Returning a kick up to Nichidai's 45 the Yamahira brothers and Obana parked a drive that culminated with the younger Yamahira scoring from the 9-yard line. This time Obana hit through the center to make good on the conversion and Meiji led 13 to 6.

Thereafter, neither team threatened to score although Nichidai connected with two passes to reach Meiji's 32-yard line. However, Meiji ended the threat with a pass interception and as the game ended Nichidai was stranded inside their own 10-yard line.

Taking into consideration the fact that Meiji beat this Nichidai team 32-0 last fall, Nichidai demonstrated that it is a team capable of giving any school trouble. Their strategy of sticking to a five-man line with a 3-2-1 back formation, completely discouraged Meiji relying on their famed overhead game.

After Hosei had taken a 9 to 0 lead in the first few minutes of the game, Rikkyo roared back to score three touchdowns to earn a well deserved victory.

Sparked by fullback Murata, Hosei punched across a tally after 3 minutes of play. Then a wild pass from center gave Hosei an additional 2 points on a safety as the Rikkyo back was downed behind his goal line.

Terai Fights His Way

Toward the end of the half, Rikkyo attack began to click and Terai fought his way from 5 yards out to score Rikkyo's first touchdown.

Stout defensive play dominated the earlier minutes of the second half. Then Rikkyo started another drive that ended with Yoshida skirting his own left end to score standing up from 8 yards out.

Spurred by a pass interception, Rikkyo's final tally was punched across with but a few minutes left to play. Terai again tallying on a drive over center to the 2-yard line. Thereafter, Hosei rolled up two first downs with Murata pitching strikes to his ends. Twice what appeared to be touchdown passes were dropped by the overanxious Hosei receivers.

The line-ups:

Hosei		Rikkyo
Yokoie	LE	Sahara
Kuraie	LT	Yale
Hoshino	LG	Uyeno
Sahara	C	Sukeno
Yamaura	RG	Yokoyama
Ohsaki	RT	Ohdo
Yonemura	RE	Ing
Hasegawa	QB	Mizuie
Yamasaki	LH	Matsuda
Ohno	RH	Kurahashi
Murata	FB	Yoshida
Score: Rikkyo		6 12—18
Hosei		9 0— 9

Meiji		Nichidai
Kuramoto	LE	Sasaki
Isobe	LT	Matsushima
Suzuki	LG	Kawanishi
Tsuruoka	C	Ito
Nikaido	RG	Suzuki
Ito	RT	Minakawa
Wakatake	RE	Takamori
Inouye	QB	Uosumi
Yamahira, T.	LH	Muramoto
Yamahira, O.	RH	Umezawa
Obana	FB	Sugiyama
Score: Meiji		6 7—13
Nichidai		6 0— 6

Croat-Italian Office

Transocean

ZAGREB, April 20.—An office for Italian-Croat industrial relations has been established in Zagreb for the purpose of intensifying the exchange of industrial products.

Local German Newsman Weds Fraulein In Ceremony Over International Phone

Bound by a common understanding and love for Japan, two youthful Germans living in Tokyo and Berlin respectively were happily married through the medium of the international telephone, which connects the two cities over thousands of miles of war-torn lands; thus bringing to a climax a Prince Charming romance that started in Japan.

The happy groom is Fritz Sellmeyer of 20 Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, who is a Tokyo correspondent for the Transocean News Service, and a graduate of the Philosophy Department of Heidelberg University.

The bride is Anne Marie Kieffer, a graduate of the Japanese Department of Berlin University, and who is now in Berlin working under Lieutenant-Colonel Saigo, the military attache to the Japanese Embassy there.

Her father having been one of the directors of the Fuji Electric Company, she was born in Japan and passed her childhood days here. Later from 1938 to May 1941, she was in Japan again as the secretary to the wife of German Ambassador Eugen Ott to Tokyo.

Having a deep understanding for Japan, she even wrote an article in Japanese for the fashionable Japanese Woman's Magazine, Fujin Koron, during her stay here.

Meanwhile, Mr. Sellmeyer, who came to Japan in 1939 as a special correspondent in Tokyo for the German news agency, had also come to have a deeper affection and a greater respect for this country as he learned more about Japan through the news world.

The common feeling and attachment of these two youths of Germany, the great nation of the West, for Japan, the great nation of the East, had much to do in binding them to the road of matrimony.

The former Fraulein Kieffer left Japan in May last year with intentions of returning soon to be wedded to Mr. Sellmeyer but the Soviet-German War broke out in the meantime and prevented her return here.

Subsequently, as absence makes the heart grow lonesome, the international telephone between Tokyo and Berlin became busy with the two happy lovers holding frequent conversations over the wire, and finally in the early part of April as the cherry blossoms were at the height of their glory, the couple were bound eternally by a wedding ceremony replete with all the blessings held over the telephone, and ushering in a new fad for war-torn sweethearts.

HITLER, IL DUCE TO MEET

Conference Between Two Leaders Expected Shortly

Following the declaration of a German spring offensive against the Allies by Chancellor Adolf Hitler before the Reichstag on April 26, well-informed circles in Berlin disclosed that the Fuehrer and Premier Benito Mussolini will meet in a few days, reports the Hochi correspondent in Berlin.

As a rumor is afloat to the effect that Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Japanese Ambassador to Berlin, representing Japan will also participate in the Hitler-Mussolini conversation, unusual importance is being attached to the forthcoming Hitler-Mussolini conference, the Hochi says.

Pioneer in Malaya

(Continued from Page 4)

the strait of Malacca. The stately appearance of the Russian fleet, which had been detailed for the Asiatic waters in order to restore the Russian control over all eastern seas, made them uneasy about the fate of their beloved fatherland. They resolved to make what contribution they could to Japan's victory in the war. And their resolution was embodied in their enormous contribution to the war funds of their home government.

In 1910, Ryutaro was attacked by malaria of a malignant nature and was compelled to come back to Japan where he is living at present with his eldest son, Kokichi, who is an established practitioner in medicine at Tsuruha-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya city. His father passed away at the age of 63.

In February last, about 46 years after the arrival at Singapore of the small party of Japanese emigrants led by Mr. Ishiwara, British Malaya fell into the hands of the Japanese Army. We have no doubt that the spirit of Mr. Ishiwara now finds perfect rest at the sight of the Japanese national flag waving in the morning breeze of Shonan Island.

HEALTH INSURANCE LAW IS EXPANDED

Compulsory Organization of 4,500 More Bodies Is Government Plan

The National Health Insurance Law, which went into effect in July 1938, for the benefit of farmers, fishermen, merchants and small factory owners, will enlarge its system from today, it has been announced by the Social Insurance Bureau of the Welfare Ministry.

Until now there were 2,500 associations and 610,000 persons, who had taken out policies under this law. The Bureau in order to build up stronger soldiers and a stronger national policy for wartime Japan has changed the rule, aiming at the set-up of another 4,500 associations and the entrance of another 13,750,000 persons.

The gist of the reform is as follows:

The association system will be enlarged and more national health insurance associations will be organized compulsorily.

In those districts where an insurance association has not yet been formed through the lack of understanding for this system, the prefectural governor will have the power to order its formation.

In this case, the governor will appoint seven members for the organizing committee from the heads of the towns or villages, the members of the town or village assemblies and from the heads of the neighborhood associations. He will set the date for the organization, after which he will order all inhabitants of that district to join the association.

According to the former rule, compulsory membership system was limited to only those associations which had more than two-thirds of qualified members.

The new rule allows this right to associations with one-half of members as well. Moreover, the system of compulsory membership, which till now has been applied to only the ordinary district associations will also be applied to the special associations, such as the Barbers' Association, Carpenters' Association, and the Industrial Association. All qualified members of the district will be forced to join the compulsorily organized associations.

Legal bodies such as the Industrial Association and the Fishermens' Association, which do not aim at profit-making will not be required to have medical facilities.

TO REPRESENT ENGLAND

Switzerland to Look After British Interests in Japan

Domei

LISBON, April 29.—The British Government has notified the Argentine Government that British interests in Japan, represented by Argentina ever since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will henceforth be represented by Switzerland, according to a Reuters report received here from Buenos Aires today.

Following the British notification, the Argentine Foreign Ministry announced that Argentina has ceased looking after the interests of Britain and British dominions in Japan, the report said.

ANNUAL INTERPORT GAMES START TODAY

3-Day Spring Series Taking Place in Yokohama—Ott to Be Present

The 1942 spring series of the interport athletic games held semi-annually between the German residents in Yokohama and in Kobe will be staged in the Kanto port city on the first three days of May.

The interport rivalry was inaugurated last fall when the initial matches were played in Kobe, both sides splitting even with Yokohama winning the hockey game and Kobe taking the tennis matches. This spring, however, handball will be introduced besides hockey and tennis.

In Yokohama, the hockey and handball games will be played on the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club grounds, while the tennis matches will take place on the German Club courts.

Yokohama Teams Strong

It is generally conceded that the Yokohama Germans have the edge over their compatriots from Kobe in hockey and tennis but chances for the handball stand even.

Last year, Yokohama took the hockey tilt with a 1 to 0 score. The game was very closely contested and considered to be a nip-and-tuck affair. This year's match will be equally hard-fought but the odds are against the visitors from the Kansai.

The Yokohama team is proud of its no defeat record this season. It has proved equal in strength to the best Japanese collegiate teams by tying with Waseda 3 to 3 and with Meiji 2 to 2. In addition, it is playing on its home ground.

Last year, the Kobe Germans were able to clinch the tennis matches mainly due to the fact that a few of the Yokohama's mainstays were unable to make the trip. This time, it will be a different story, however.

Much cannot be said of the handball encounter as the teams will face each other for the first time. A close game is anticipated.

The highlight of the coming meet will be the presence of German Ambassador Eugen Ott, who will honor the players by addressing them on the field on Friday, which is incidentally Labor Day, one of Germany's national holidays, just prior to the hockey match. Besides the players, it is expected that the majority of the German communities of Yokohama and Tokyo will be on hand at the time of Ambassador Ott's visit. The German envoy will watch the hockey game and probably attend the tea party to be held after the match.

Approximately 30 German residents of Kobe are making the interport trip. They will leave Kobe on the limited express Kamome Thursday morning, arriving in Yokohama late the same afternoon.

3-Day Program Given

The program of the interport games is as follows:

Friday, May 1: Tennis in the morning on the German Club courts. Address by Ambassador Eugen Ott on the Y.C. and A.C. grounds at 2:30 p.m. Hockey match at 3 p.m. followed by a tea party at the Y.C. and A.C. Club House.

Saturday, May 2: Tennis all day. A banquet in honor of the Kobe Germans at the German Club.

Sunday, May 3: Tennis in the morning. Handball match on the Y.C. and A.C. grounds at 3 p.m.

The players are:

Hockey

Yokohama: Meisinger, Edgar Levedag, Pekrun, Rudolf, Burmester, Bellstedt, Fachtmann, Dohm, Grimm, Levedag and Schuette.

Kobe: Schmidt, Auhagen, Behr, Orth, Grossmann, Rodriguez, H. Buettinghaus, Brueggemann, Piper, Flaechsenhaar and Hesse.

Handball

Kobe: Juccheim, Wahlers, P. Buettinghaus, Baer, Behr, Mattern, Orth, Hesse, Fink, Brueggemann and Schmidt.

Tennis

Kobe: Men's Singles—Baer, Hesse, Auhagen, Bergmann, Riessen, Behr, Schaefer, Timm, Doelling, Fink and Kulpe.

Men's Doubles: Baer-Hesse, Auhagen - Bergmann, Riessen - Fink, Behr-Timm, Schaefer-Orth and Doelling-Westphalen.

Ladies' Singles—Mrs. Meyn, Mrs. Stteenbuck, Mrs. Schilig, Mrs. Timm and Mrs. Kertscher.

Ladies' Doubles—Mrs. Meyn-Mrs. Schillig, Mrs. Steenbuck-Mrs. Timm.

Mixed Doubles—Mrs. Meyn-Baer, Mrs. Schillig-Auhagen, Mrs. Steenmuck-Hesse and Mrs. Kertscher-Bergmann.

Kobe Notes

The Japanese teams scored a clean sweep in the second German-Japanese sports meet staged on the Hankyu Nishinomiya Ground on Sunday afternoon, when the All-Kansai hockey eleven trimmed the German team 5 nil and the All-Kobe soccer team downed the Reich eleven to the tune of three to one.

The players and the large crowd of spectators were favored with ideal spring weather although the strong westerly wind made play rather difficult. The German teams showed great improvement over its playing last year, the soccer eleven in particular, but unfortunately, they were not strong enough for the Japanese elevens.

In the hockey match, the Germans found themselves up against an air-tight defense. However, the main reason for the foreigners' loss may be attributed to the fact that during the latter part of the first half, H. Grossmann sustained an injury over the eye from a swinging stick and was compelled to retire. The lack of one of the team's mainstays had telling effects for it was in the second half that the Japanese team scored all of its five goals.

All in all, however, the Germans put up a stout fight, each and every one of the players giving a good account of himself. Special mention must be made of custodian Schmidt who effected some sterling saves and undoubtedly prevented the Japanese from scoring more goals. His brilliant work brought forth hearty applause from the spectators on many occasions.

The soccer tilt was more closely-contested of the two matches with most of the struggle centering around midfield. Although the German eleven was on the offensive as much, if not more, as All-Kobe team, the former was more erratic in its shooting. The Japanese players combined with neat precision and their passing was excellent. For the Germans, Captain Baer was the most outstanding although the forwards also deserve credit. The sole goal for the German team was made by C. Grossmann—a beautiful shot into the upper corner of the net from a wing position.

After the matches, handsome trophies were presented to the captains of the winning teams by German Consul F. Ried. Prizes were also presented to each player by the Hankyu Electric Train Company.

The lineups were as follows:

Hockey

Germans: Schmidt; Auhagen, Behr; Rodriguez, H. Grossmann, Orth; Hesse, Flaechsehaar, Piper (capt), Brueggemann and H. Buettinghaus.

All-Kansai: Ishikawa; Shimizu, Iida; Yamamoto, Kusakabe, Sakamoto; Kurokawa, Morishita, Ito, Odagawa and Yoshimi.

Soccer

Germans: Brueggemann; Wahlers, Fink; Schmidt, Baer (capt.), P. Buettinghaus; H. Buettinghaus, Heise, Franz, C. Grossmann and Westphale.

All-Kobe: Ogihara; Goto, Abe; Misaki, Akagawa, Tsunano; Yoshida, Nishimura, Ohashi, Otani and Hiramatsu.

Sunday, May 3, at 10 a.m. German Evangelical Service at the Kobe Union Church, 34 Ikuta-cho 4-chome. Preacher: Rev. Dr. Liemar Hennig. Service for children at 11:10 a.m.

DEATH

Mrs. A. M. "Paddy" Wise, the wife of W. K. Wise of Tokyo passed away after a long illness at the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, U.S.A., on the 17th of April.

NEW SCIENCE COMMITTEE

Will Have Premier General Tojo as President

To meet the current wartime situation, the Science Mobilization Society has organized a new body, the Science Mobilization Cooperative Committee, to solve technical questions concerning the expansion of national defense productivity and the improvement of industrial technique, reports Domei.

The committee which will hold its first meeting on May 25, at the Gunjin Kaikan at Kudan, will be headed by Premier General Hideki Tojo as president and Viscount Dr. Kyoshiro Inoue, president of the Board of Technology, as Vice-president.

Duce's Son Decorated

Transocean

ROME, April 13.—General Ilari, Commander of the Third Italian Air Squadron, yesterday decorated numerous Italian pilots, including Flight-Captain Vittorio Mussolini, son of the Italian Premier, with distinguished service medals. The ceremony took place in a Rome airdrome, where hundreds of pilots lined up witnessing their comrades being decorated with 68 silver and 112 bronze medals.

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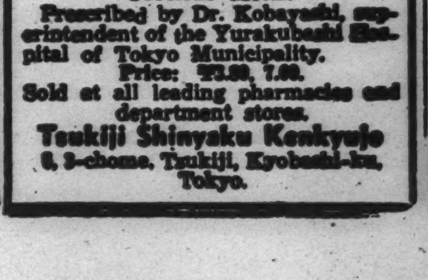

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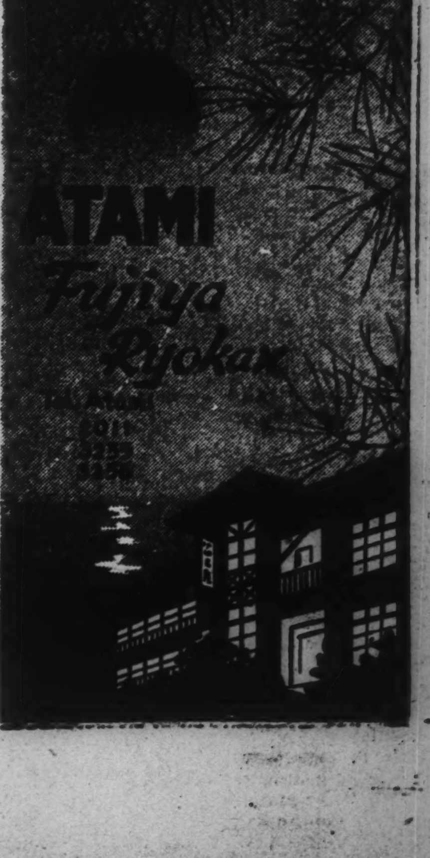

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Architects In Japan Are Very Original

Shinto, which has influenced the home of every Japanese for a long series of centuries, has stimulated the people to the most conscientious work, and Buddhism which has created a love for all natural objects will account for many of those qualities which characterize Japanese works, be they temples, objects of utility or ornaments, states an eminent architect. He writes:

"Before we begin to consider Japanese architecture itself, we must look at one or two of those circumstances which have always modified the architecture of a nation, as the climate, the materials at command for the erection of edifices, and the wants which have consequently to be met by the production of a building.

"Although Japan has a considerable rainfall, the rain is almost exclusively confined to one season of the year (about six weeks, between the end of April and the early part of June), and this wet period is followed by a continuance of wet weather.

"This is a general statement, but the climate is by no means the same throughout the whole of Japan. In the central portion cold is intense on some winter days, while the heat is great in summer; but the long and severe frosts of the north are unknown at the Satsuma end of the country.

"The Japanese seek shelter from the rain, and they desire houses which give shade from the sun. They also require buildings which allow of the freest circulation of air. They are a hardy people, and can stand cold, and in the warmer season lead what is practically an outdoor life. At this period of the year, and indeed through most of the winter days, the window-like surroundings of their houses are removed, when all that remains is a roof supported on uprights.

Earthquake-Proof

"But although a Japanese house is a building intended to afford shelter from rain and sun, the nature of the building is influenced by other causes. Japan is a land of earthquakes. And this brings us to one of the most singular facts connected with the structure of Japanese buildings;—a method adopted with the special view of insuring safety during these periods of the earth's vibration.

"Japanese houses and temples are put together in a solid and simple manner, each work being complete in itself, and having an altogether independent existence. Thus a Japanese house is in no way built upon foundations, or fixed to the ground on which it rests. It stands upon a series of legs, and these legs usually rest on round-topped stones of such a height as will, during the rainy season, support the timber uprights above any water that may lie upon the ground.

"I am aware that much damage has occurred through some of the severe earthquakes felt in Japanese cities; and one that passed across Yedo within the memory of living men caused great destruction of property and loss of life. I am confident that such calamities as these are due simply to the fact that the Japanese place tile roofs upon their houses, for these tiles can readily be shaken loose and are heavy and dangerous.

"The Japanese suffer much from fire, and it is probable that the dread of falling sparks led to the use of tiles instead of thatch about 500 years ago. Thatch in Japan is formed of straw, certain fibrous materials, or layers of the inner bark of a kind of cone bearing tree. It looks well, but in warm weather is highly combustible. Some of the prettiest roofs in Japan are formed of what I might describe as little wooden tiles.

Foolish Proposal

"Certainly there is but little danger of being injured from a shock if the building is of wood and the roof is of a material which is light and can be held securely in its place. Yet the Europeans in Tokyo are encouraging the Japanese to build European houses with stones and bricks; and the Government offices are of these materials. To me, nothing could be more absurd than this departure from architectural custom which has had the sanction of ages; and the result of this incongruous innovation will probably be a return to the native style of building after the occurrence of some dire calamity.

"It may be argued that Japanese castles are built of stone; but it must be remembered that these are formed of vast blocks so arranged, one on the other, that each wall is of pyramidal shape, slanting from the base to the apex in the old Egyptian manner. These walls are also supported from within, and are tied together with timbers of great size; indeed it would almost be fair to say that the castle towers are wooden buildings of immense strength faced with slanting walls which consist of stones,—each stone being in some cases more than 20 feet in length.

"A notable instance of the Japanese understanding of the conditions under which they exist occurs in the manner of giving security to pagodas. Pagodas are often of great height, yet many have existed for 700 years, and have withstood successfully the many vibrations of the ground, which must have inevitably achieved their overthrow had they been erections of stone or brick.

Tales of Heike

Heike Monogatari or Story of Heike is one of the greatest masterpieces to be found in Japanese literature. The author of the story and the year in which it was written are not known.

PIONEER IN MALAYA

Led Party of Emigrants Who Settled On Banks of River Muar

Recently, an interesting story has been brought to light of the late Tetsunosuke Ishiwara who, in April, 1896, or nearly 50 years before the fall of Singapore on February last, led a party of Japanese emigrants to the distant region of Johore and established there the first Japanese settlement in the Malay Peninsula, according to an article in the Sunday Mainichi.

The late Tetsunosuke Ishiwara was born on March 13 of the 5th year of Kaei (1848) as the second son of Shozaburo Ishiwara of Takai-mura, Kaito-gun, Aichi Prefecture (now Takai of Shichiho-mura, Umibe-gun of the same prefecture). When a boy of only 17 or 18 years of age, Tetsunosuke Ishiwara was taken into the service of the Daikan, or feudal governor, in charge of his native place.

In those days, he distinguished himself for his daring conduct. Once, the peasants of a famine-stricken district under the jurisdiction of the Daikan rose in revolt and stormed the Daikan's office. They were greatly excited due to hunger and poverty. Many of them were armed with bamboo spears and looked ferocious. Oblivious to imminent danger, Mr. Ishiwara walked up to the rioters and succeeded in appeasing them by explaining the situation to their leaders.

Adventurous Man

Being a man of unyielding and adventurous spirit, Tetsunosuke Ishiwara was desirous of trying his fate in the extensive virgin soil somewhere outside Japan. Through periodicals, he had learned that the Sultan of Johore was inviting Japanese immigrants. Spurred by an insatiable hunger for adventure, he left for the far off region of the South Pacific all alone, and during his stay there which was extended over several weeks in the year 1892, he made an investigation of the agriculture of the Malay Peninsula, especially of Johore. He saw that all the regions in the peninsula rotated their crops twice a year and that the lands were suited for the growing of gum-trees, common hemp, and various kinds of oranges. He saw also that the weather and climate there were quite suitable to the Japanese people in general.

Thus, he arrived at the conclusion that the Japanese emigrants might easily establish their settlements in any part of the Malay Peninsula. After his return from the overseas trip, he visited Viscount Takeaki Enomoto, then Minister of Foreign Affairs, and explained to him the result of his investigation in British Malaya. Viscount Enomoto was deeply moved by the zeal and ardor of Mr. Ishiwara, and told him that he might expect some help from the authorities in sending emigrants to Johore. Thereupon, Mr. Ishiwara finally decided to carry out his plan to revisit the Malay Peninsula, taking a party of emigrants from various districts in and around his native town.

Plans Trip

In order to raise the money required for the purpose in view, Mr. Ishiwara disposed of his dwelling house and grounds for ¥5,000, and then invited a number of young men who were desirous of going to Johore with him, promising to pay all their expenses for the trip, as well as for the construction of their settlement in far-off Malaya.

Hundreds of ambitious young men applied for the adventurous enterprise. After a careful examination, Mr. Ishiwara selected 39 youths, including carpenters, ship-carpenters, plasterers and other artisans, besides ordinary peasants. Those artisans were selected in anticipation of all possible circumstances in which they might find themselves after their arrival at their destination. The emigrants were divided into several groups and placed respectively under the care of Ryutaro Ishiwara, son of Tetsunosuke Ishiwara, Togoro Murakami who hailed from the same village as Mr. Ishiwara, Naojiro Yoshikane of Sayamura of Kaito-gun, and Jisaburo Toda of the city of Seto.

In April, 1896, the party of those Japanese emigrants started on their adventurous expedition. Nearly all people of Mr. Ishiwara's native village saw the party off at Nagoya station. Mr. Ishiwara was 45 years old at that time. After a few weeks' voyage, the party arrived at Singapore with a mountain of luggage, including over ten bales each of unhulled rice, seedlings of several kinds of oranges, many bundles of clothing, utensils, tools and implements for carpenters, ship-carpenters, plasterers, etc. In those days, there were very few Japanese at Singapore, and most of them were girls from Amakusa district.

Settles on Muar River

The party crossed the channel between Singapore and the Malay Peninsula, and after a careful investigation, settled on the bank of the River Muar, where, with the permission of the Sultan of Johore, the party started the construction of the first Japanese settlement in the peninsula.

Of course, all members of the party had been prepared for some difficulties from the beginning. But, the difficulties they were soon confronted with were of a kind entirely unexpected. They had to protect their crops against immense flocks of sparrows, a task which, however, turned out to be impossible. The rapacious Malayan sparrows would eat up all rice crops in spite of all measures taken in order to scare them off. Oranges would not grow well due to the difference in weather and climate. To make matters worse, those emigrants were attacked by malaria one after another, depriving them of their hope of final success. In the midst of innumerable difficulties, Mr. Ishiwara had to return to his native country in order to raise money for the maintenance of the Japanese settlement still in the course of construction in far-off Malaya. While he was engaged in the difficult task of raising funds in Tokyo and other cities in Japan, his son, Ryutaro, being unable to tide over the immediate difficulties, carried out the dissolution of the immigrants' party. Mr. Ishiwara, therefore, gave up visiting Malaya after that. At the time, there were as many as 50 immigrants in the Japanese settlement, including the 11 peasants who had joined the party several months after the arrival at Johore of their predecessors.

Ends in Failure

Thus, the efforts of Tetsunosuke Ishiwara to establish a settlement of Japanese immigrants in the Malay Peninsula ended in a failure. Nevertheless, those Japanese immigrants after the dissolution of their settlement in Johore, moved to various parts of British Malaya and established themselves in different lines of business, in which many of them were quite successful. Ryutaro, son of Tetsunosuke Ishiwara, moved to Malacca and established himself as a dealer in sundry goods.

During the Russo-Japanese War, they shared the joys and sorrows of their compatriots at home. Especially, on the fall of Port Arthur, they gathered in Malacca in the office of Ryutaro Ishiwara, where they put on an improvised military uniform, and with guns on their shoulders and swords in their girdles, they paraded along the principal streets of the city like so many soldiers to the alarm and surprise of the Malayan natives, who in those days knew almost nothing about Japan.

In May, 1905, they saw the Baltic fleet as it steamed eastward along

(Continued on Page 3)

Art of Making Sword Guards Is Explained

The different kinds of sword guards and their elaborate mountings were discussed from a historical angle by a writer well versed in the subject. The article follows:

The tsuba, or sword guard, is a flat plate of metal, usually circular or slightly elliptical in form; but other styles, such as diamonds, squares, octagons, and irregular shapes decided by the exigencies of the design, are not uncommon. In size they vary from three to four inches in diameter, according to the size of the sword, and weigh from two to three ounces. The tsuba usually contains three openings—the central one wedge shaped, through which the tang of the blade passes, and two other smaller openings, one on each side, to allow for the passage of the kozuka and kogai to their sheaths in the sides of the scabbard.

The earliest guards were made entirely of iron, and in many later tsuba this still forms the basis. But bronze in its various forms was also much used as a ground for ornamentation; and an alloy, sentoku, containing copper, zinc, tin, and lead, and of a soft yellow tint like brass, was another favorite material. In the latest periods other substances, such as bone, ivory, tortoiseshell, wood, leather, and papier-mache, the last three being coated with lacquer, were sometimes used.

Earliest Decorations

One of the earliest methods of ornamenting the iron tsuba was what is known as kebori, or hair-line chasing. This was not executed with a graving tool but with a small chisel held in the left hand, and driven toward the worker with blows from a light hammer. This style of ornament reached its height during the sixteenth century, and may be seen in great perfection in the work of Goto Yujo.

A development of this style was the hira-zogan. In this lines were first engraved to a uniform depth and then undercut. Soft gold or silver wire was then hammered in, the wedge-shaped opening retaining it firmly without the use of any solder. Kebori-zogan was a combination of the two styles.

The kata-kiri-bori style depended for its effect not on the inlay of different metals but on designs in relief or intaglio. Often the design was defined by piercing, and the detail brought out by chasing and modelling in relief. In most cases the work was entirely that of the chisel and the hammer, untouched by any subsequent grinding or polishing.

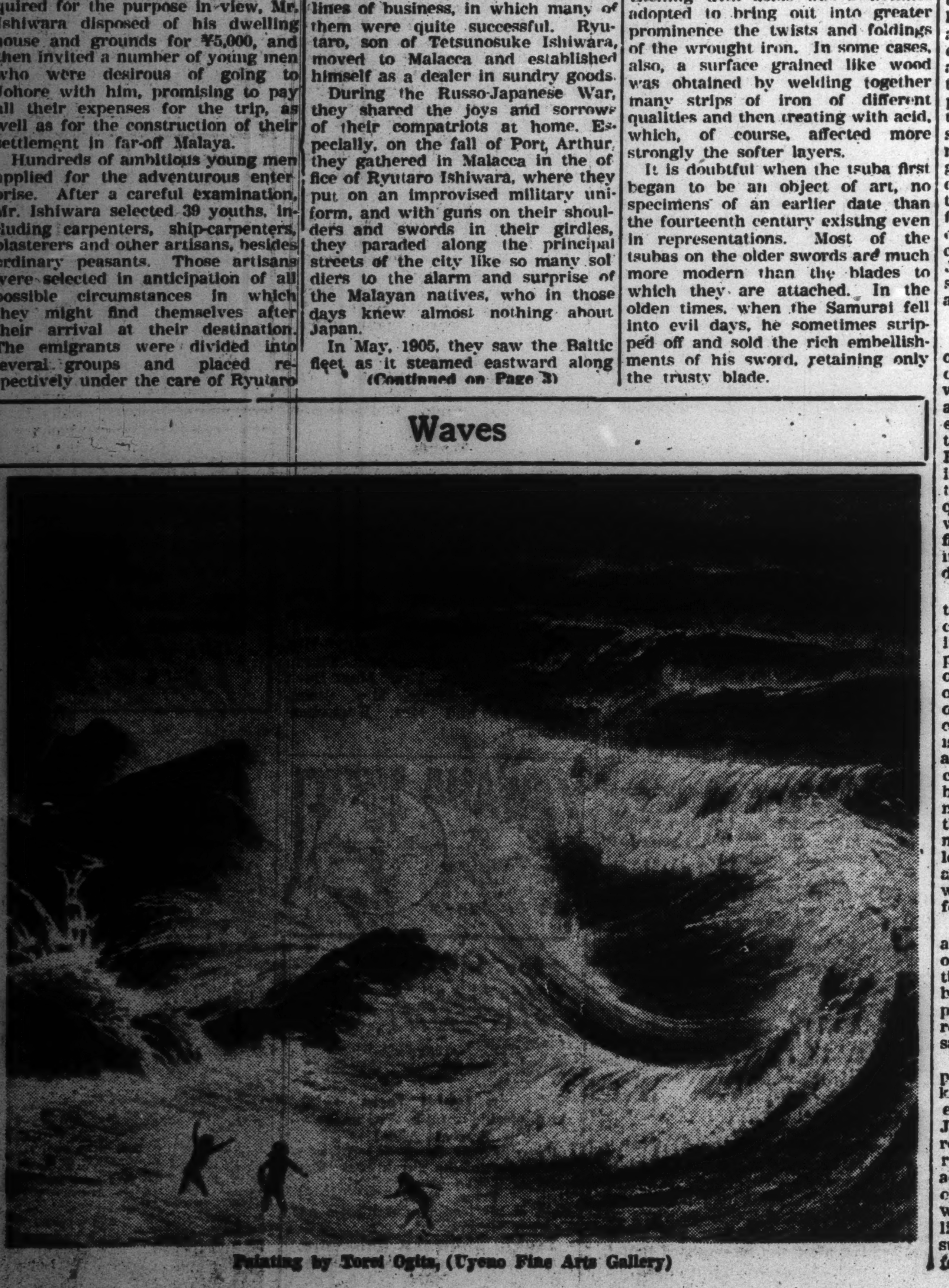
In the kata-kiri-bori-zogan style—figured, sculptured, and encrusted work—we find the latest and most elaborate productions of the more modern schools, enamels being also used to add richness to the effect.

Fine Quality Iron

The iron, which forms the most usual material, is of exceedingly fine quality and of unusual softness. In many cases it was left rough from the hammer and punch, the marks, seemingly so careless, forming essential parts of the decoration. Etching with acids was sometimes adopted to bring out into greater prominence the twists and foldings of the wrought iron. In some cases, also, a surface grained like wood was obtained by welding together many strips of iron of different qualities and then treating with acid, which, of course, affected more strongly the softer layers.

It is doubtful when the tsuba first began to be an object of art, no specimens of an earlier date than the fourteenth century existing even in representations. Most of the tsubas on the older swords are much more modern than the blades to which they are attached. In the olden times, when the Samurai fell into evil days, he sometimes stripped off and sold the rich embellishments of his sword, retaining only the trusty blade.

Waves



Painting by Torei Ogita, (Uyeno Fine Arts Gallery)

NATURE AND ART

Japanese Derived Idea of Symmetry From Close Study of Environment

The school of art due to the native genius of the Japanese as a race is essentially decorative, and, in its application, to a great degree purely industrial, states an art authority.

Pictorial art as understood in Europe can hardly be said to have any existence in Japan. Most of their decorative designs consist of natural objects treated in a conventional way. This conventionalism is, however, so perfect and free in its allurements that nature seems to suggest both the motive and the treatment. Though neither botanically nor ornithologically correct, their flowers and their birds show a truth to nature, and a habit of minute observation in the artist, which cannot be too much admired. Every blade of grass, each leaf and feather, has been the object of loving and patient study.

It has been rashly assumed by some of the writers on Japanese Art that the Japanese do not study from nature. All their work is an emphatic protest against so erroneous a supposition. It is impossible to examine even the inferior kind of work without seeing evidences of minute and faithful study. It can in fact be shown conclusively that the Japanese have derived all their fundamental ideas of symmetry, so different from ours, from close study of nature and her processes in the attainment of endless variety.

Inherent Talent

It is a special feature in their art that, while often closely and minutely imitating natural objects, such as birds, flowers, and fishes, the especial objects of their predilection and study, they frequently combine the facts of external nature with a conventional mode of treatment better suited to their purpose. During the long apprenticeship the Japanese serve to acquire the power of writing with the brush the thousand complicated characters borrowed from the Chinese, they unconsciously cultivate the habit of minute observation and the power of accurate imitation, and with these a delicacy of touch and freedom of hand which only long practice could give.

A hair's breadth deviation of a line, or the slight inclination of a dot or an angle, is fatal to good caligraphy, both among the Chinese and the Japanese. When they come to use the pencil therefore in drawing, they are possessed of the finest instruments in accuracy of eye and free command of the brush. Whether a Japanese art-worker sets himself to copy what he sees before him or to give play to his fancy in combining what he has seen with some ideal in his mind, the result equally shows a perfect facility of execution and easy grace in all the lines.

It has been said that the golden age of Japanese art is over and gone, and that the conditions no longer exist, and can never be renewed, under which it has developed its most characteristic excellences. A feudal state in which the artist and the workman were generally one and the same person, or at least in the same feudal relation to a chief who was bound to support them working or idle, and took pride in counting among his subjects or serfs those who could most excel in producing objects of great beauty and artistic value, is a condition as little likely to return to Japan as the former isolation and freedom from all foreign influences of the people. Under these altered circumstances it is to be feared that Japanese art has culminated and shown the best of which it is capable.

Individuality of Treatment

One of the characteristic features of all Japanese art is individuality of character in the treatment, by which the absence of all uniformity and monotony or sameness is secured. Repetition without any variation is abhorrent to every Japanese. Fret patterns are in constant use in all Japanese art, sometimes in the form of borders, and more frequently in diapers, which they use with excellent effect on surfaces in filling up and varying the spaces, in combination with floral and other designs.

Their love of variety leads them to adopt several different diapers in covering any surface, often enclosing them in irregular-shaped compartments, fitting into each other, or detached according to the fancy of the artist and the shape of the object ornamented. The same kind of ornamentation and decorative art is carried out in their woodwork, as may constantly be seen in their cabinets of marquetrie and inlaid boxes. Their predilection for geometrical forms is best to be seen in their great variety of diapers. Nor must their floral diapers be overlooked, consisting as they do of an almost infinite variety for covering whole surfaces, in which flowers and foliage form the material.

In the spaces of decoration as in all else, the Japanese artist studiously avoids uniformity or repetition of exact spacing. He repeats, but with the greatest irregularity possible, to disguise, as it were, the repetition of what is in effect the same design or pattern.

In close connection with the diaper system of ornamentation is that known as powdering, familiar enough in European art; but in Japan, following the principle of irregularity, the decorator avoids any regular distribution of the design adopted. Lastly, there is a style of ornamentation peculiarly Japanese which consists in the use of medallions grouped or scattered over a surface—of various colors and forms—and filled in with different diapers, the whole producing an effect as pleasing as it was novel when first introduced to European eyes.

Secret Processes

In all manipulations of metals and amalgams the Japanese are great masters. They not only "are in possession of secret processes unknown to workmen in Europe," by which they produce effects beyond the reach of the latter, but show a mastery of their material in the molding and designing of their productions which imparts a peculiar freedom and grace to their best work.

A lotus leaf and flower and seed-pod they will produce with inimitable fidelity in the subtle curves and undulating lines and surfaces, and in the most minute markings of leaf and flower. So birds and fishes and insects cast in bronze seem instinct with life, so true are they to nature, while at other times the same objects are adopted for a purely conventional mode of treatment. The inlaying and overlaying of metals, bronze, silver, and steel, more than rival the best productions of the ateliers of Paris or Berlin, and constitute a special art-industry, with some features of finish and excellence not yet attained in Europe.

Of the metallurgic triumphs of art which the Japanese may justly claim over all competitors, Chinese, Indian, or European, perhaps the greatest is the perfection to which they have brought the designs in "Shakudo," an amalgam of which are usually made the brooches or buttons used to fasten their tobacco-pouches and pocket-books, or to ornament the handles of their swords. "Shakudo" is chiefly of iron, relieved by partial overlaying of gold, silver and bronze.

In the varied applications of the art of enamelling, the Japanese have run their great rivals in cloisonne work very close, although upon the whole the Chinese have the superiority, their coloring being more brilliant and finely toned in harmony, and their work more solid and satisfactory both to the eye and the touch. A dull and sombre tone is generally adopted in Japanese cloisonne work, which much impairs the beauty of their good workmanship in its general effect.

Big Field for Originality

There is a great field for the display of their originality and love of variety in the wall-papers, which are much used to ornament their walls and screens. What has already been said of their decorative system and methods of surface ornamentation applies to their wall-papers; and the system itself is nowhere so severely tried, because something of mechanical reproduction is unavoidable. Whether stencilled or printed, the design of a single square must of necessity be the same in each. By what force of imagination and ingenuity they disguise the effect of exact repetition, and lead the eye away from noticing the uniformity, can only be realized by inspection of the papers covering the walls of an apartment, and no description could supply a substitute.

Of textile fabrics and embroidery, in both of which they have developed an industry peculiarly their own, something of the same kind may be said as of their wall-papers. These fabrics have, however, been so familiarized in England by the eager adoption of the best and most novel in female costumes that their chief characteristics must be very generally known. It was the custom in former times for each daimyo to have his private looms, for weaving the brocades which he himself and his wife and family required, and also the fabrics of less costly materials for his retainers. The robes manufactured for the court at Kyoto and Yedo were in like manner only to be had from the Imperial looms; some of these, a gift from the Shogun on a minister taking leave of his court, were to be seen in the London exhibition of 1862.

But in many of the more common textile fabrics the best evidence perhaps may be found of the artistic feeling of the nation, and the universality of art work. Towels and dusters of the least expensive material often display very choice designs—as do also the Turkish and Syrian fabrics of the same quality. A piece of bamboo, a broken branch of blossoms, or a flight of birds in counter-changed colors, suffices in their hands to produce the most charming effect, in the most perfect taste. Their embroidery has never been excelled in beauty of design, assortment of colors, and perfection of needlework.

It is true, and strange as true, that the Japanese have apparently never sought to overstep the limits of purely decorative art, and have thus stopped short of the art development of other nations. Whether this limitation be from some organic defect, or is merely a result of their neglect to study the human figure and master the difficulties of proportion seen in greatest perfection there, it is difficult to determine. Certain it is, they have never advanced so far. They have always been content to treat the human figure in a conventional style, not much in advance of the Egyptian rendering, and quite incompatible with good drawing.

Left-Handed Sculptor

Hidari Jingoro, or Left-Handed Jingoro was a celebrated sculptor who lived from 1594 to 1634. The figure of the sleeping cats and the two elephants to be found at Nikko were produced by Jingoro. He is claimed to be the greatest sculptor Japan has ever seen.

Contemporary Japanese Literature

(Continued from Page 6)

the people who reside in Asakusa, which possesses an atmosphere of its own for a down town section of Tokyo, has been vividly delineated in this play.

• • •

The author, Mantaro Kubota, was born on November 7, 1889, in Tokyo—the setting of this work. At the present time he occupies the position of chief of the literary division of the JOAK Broadcasting Station. For the most part he devotes his efforts to dramatic work, though he also does much writing in fiction, and exhibits his great talents as a composer of Haiku poems under the pen-name "Bo-u" or of "San-u."

He made his literary debut as a writer of the Neo-Romantic school, which rose as a reaction against Naturalism. He has a deep affection for his birthplace, and many of his works reflect that mood as he gazes sorrowfully upon the scene where the spirit of the people that has survived from the old Yedo period is gradually breaking down, so that he has been designated "the Grieving Poet," or "the Poet of Asakusa," or "a writer of emotional realism." Though Odera Gakko is not his greatest work, it is none the less a most fitting representative work of his pen for observing these characteristics.

Ability Recognized

Judged from the standpoint of the plenitude of its action, it is a distinctive work for one coming from this author. In other words, his milieu is on the whole characterized by a more subdued, a shallower mood and sentiment than those depicted in Odera Gakko. Furthermore, the fact that a considerable number of his plays are being produced and, what is more, that his productions are attracting huge audiences, goes to show that his ability as a playwright is being recognized.

The only fault, if it may be called a fault, lies in the fact that most of his works are limited to poetic sentiments and impressions which are somewhat alike. As the relatively narrow scope of his plays is not linked with any optimistic outlook upon the future but tends rather to disclose his deep attachment to a world which is destined inevitably to decay, he may give the impression of some remoteness as a playwright to those who have no interest in such a subject.

His plays include Kuregata (Nightfall), 1912; Yuki (Snow), 1912; Mizu no Omote (The Water's Surface), 1913; Amazora (Rainy Sky), 1920; Kokoro Gokoro (Each to the Sentiment), 1922; Mijikayo (Brief Night), 1925; Aburaderi (Sultry), 1925; Yogarasu (Night Raven), 1927; Yonaga (Long Night), 1930.

The following are his works of fiction: Fuyuzora (Wintry Sky), 1913; Uragare, 1917; Kugatsu-gaya 1919; Sabishikeraba (Because of Loneliness), 1924; and Shundei (Spring Mud), 1928. He also wrote a radio drama entitled Ukiyodoko Shokei (Microscopic View of This Transitory World), 1927.—(K.B.S.)

(The End)

Records of Hermit

Hojoki was written by Kamo Chomei in 1212. The title of the book translated, means the Records of Hermit's hut. The work is one of the gems of Japanese literature.

Banner Knights

Hatamoto or banner knights were originally personal guards of the military commander and directly in the service of the Shogunate.

Clay Figures

Haniwa are clay figures which, in ancient times, were buried with dead bodies.

God of Riches

Bishamonten is one of the seven lucky gods and the god of riches.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:30 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Friday

—Morning—

Special Reports on the General Election Results at 6, 7 and 10 a.m.; Noon, 1, 3, 5, 6:30, 7 and 7:30 p.m.

6:30 Talk, "Racial Power," by Dr. Rokuro Takano of Welfare Ministry; Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Chamber Music, "Kreutzer Sonata in A for Violin and Piano" (Beethoven).
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Sun Bathing"; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour.
11:00 National School 5th Class Hour: Composition Readings.

—Afternoon—

1:00 Narration: Germany's National Welfare Movement in Wartime" (T. Otaka) by Announcer Okano.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Health Instruction," by Dr. Shinichi Kirihara.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: War Front Geography.
4.00 Talk on "National School Education," by Sadamasa Shigeta of Education Ministry.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Musical Drama.
6:30 Music.
7:00 Time; News.
8:00 Nagauta Music.
9:00 News; Osaka Broadcasting Chorus: "War Songs."
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

RATE: ¥1.50 per ½ inch per insertion inclusive [illegible]

According to the emergency postal regulations now in force, advertisements or replies to the same should accompany the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

COOK and amah. First class cook, with excellent references of long service, desires position. Expert in all kinds of cooking. Wife also thoroughly competent amah and speaks English. Will work together if so desired. Address Box 138, Japan Times, Tokyo.

HOUSEKEEPER, experienced woman, can cook a little, with good references. Box 142, Japan Times, Tokyo.

STUDENT of a Musical Academy desires to work in foreign family, in any capacity, from 1 p.m. Home with piano preferred. Box 141, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Rural

KARUIZAWA: A fully furnished house of four bedrooms, one sitting room. Full particulars to Box 140, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

A BEAUTIFUL Victor electric radio-gramophone. On view by applying to Box 139, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WANTED young Dober Mann male dog. Reply to Box 634, Japan Times, Yokohama.

COMPLETE golf set, Jonny Revolta, Pihin model, made by Wilson & Co., America, with leather bag and 3-dozen balls. Apply 248, Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Tel. (2) 4270.

ELECTRIC refrigerator, Shibaura latest model, 7 cubic feet inside capacity, in good condition. For inspection apply Box 130, Japan Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMAN'S frock coat, ladies' pure woollen dresses and coat. All in perfect condition. Box 143, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

SPANISH lessons in Yokohama and Tokyo given by German, also in English. For particulars apply Box 145, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

DOMESTIC and office furniture of all kinds especially carpets and rugs wanted by Yokohama architect and doctor for their new houses. Japanese official proceedings for disposal attended to for those leaving Japan. Box 632, Japan Times, Yokohama.

FOREIGN furniture, clothes, sewing machines, pianos, gramophones, carpets and refrigerators at very attractive prices. M. Sensui Shoten, 128, 3-chome, Motomachi, Yokohama. Tel. 2-2356.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama, Tel. 2-6436, c/o Kamakuraya.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3364.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4450.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. G. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 173, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

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HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-0315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0862, 0863. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3186. Daimaru Furniture Store, No. 1 of 3 Satchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho Shiba-ku.

MORE COAL OUTPUT PLANNED IN SPHERE

Coal Control Body Drafting Concrete Programs to Up Production

NOT MUCH OUT OF SOUTH

Efforts Also to Be Made to Boost Output of Southern Coal For Native Industries

In close cooperation with the Iron and Steel Control Association, the Coal Control Association is now drafting concrete programs for the expansion of coal output in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, according to the Miyako. The paper also predicts that importance will be attached to a larger production of fuel coal in Kyushu and material coal in North China.

Japan, Manchoukuo and China are coal producing centers in the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. At present coal is not turned out in a significant amount in the southwestern Pacific areas, including Malaya, Philippines and the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies. In view of the fact, however, that southern coal is also vitally necessary for the native industries and shipping, strenuous efforts will be made to boost the output in these areas.

According to the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition), the Philippine Islands had 30,000 metric tons a year before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Malaya 500,000 metric tons, the erstwhile Netherlands East Indies 1,000,000 metric tons and French Indo-China 3,000,000 metric tons, but Thailand had not turned out the mineral to a significant extent.

Japan Covered Shortage

The shortage of coal in the southern countries had been partly covered by the supply from Japan, especially Kyushu. The progress of the coal production increase movement in Kyushu, for these reasons, is expected to exercise an important effect on the industrial development undertakings in the southern areas. At the same time it is considered to be necessary to swell the coal production in French Indo-China and the Netherlands East Indies as much as possible.

Since Kyushu is the most important coal producing center in Japan, the expansion of production in this part of Japan is also considered to be necessary from the point of view of the industrial productivity expansion movement, the smoother progress of which is prerequisite to the early establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Major mining companies which are now being engaged in the coal development enterprise in Kyushu include the Mitsui Mining, Mitsubishi Mining, Kajima Coal Mining, Nissan Chemical, Nittetsu Mining, Sumitomo Mining, Meiji Mining, Furukawa Mining, Okinoyama Coal Mining, Toho Coal Mining, Taisho Mining, Hokkaido Colliery, Pacific Colliery, Iwaki Coal, Iriyama Coal and Showa Mining companies.

How important a role Kyushu has been playing in Japan's coal mining is clearly shown by the fact that 15 firms out of the total of 23 firm members of the Coal Control Association have been engaged in Kyushu.

KYUSHU CLIMATE SUITABLE FOR GROWING PAULOWNIA

Important Tung Oil Formerly Imported From China Now Available in Japan

Tung oil produced in China is now extensively used as a substitute for many kinds of oils used for illumination, paper-coating, painting varnishing, enamelling, etc., and there is a growing demand for this oil for painting airplanes and automobiles. Moreover, its merits have been recognized by general miners as an indispensable substitute for camphor oil.

It will be remembered that this oil was shipped from Chungking prior to the outbreak of the China affair. In view of the stoppage of import from the Chinese sources, our Agriculture and Forestry Ministry decided to draft a plan for the cultivation of paulownia in Japan proper. According to the Ministry's instructions, as many as 94,000 saplings have been planted during the past few years under the jurisdiction of the Kumamoto Forestry Bureau, by way of trial planting.

Analytical researches of the seeds submitted to the authorities reveal that those yielded in central Kyushu are excellent whereas those yielded in the islands south of Kyushu are poor in quality.

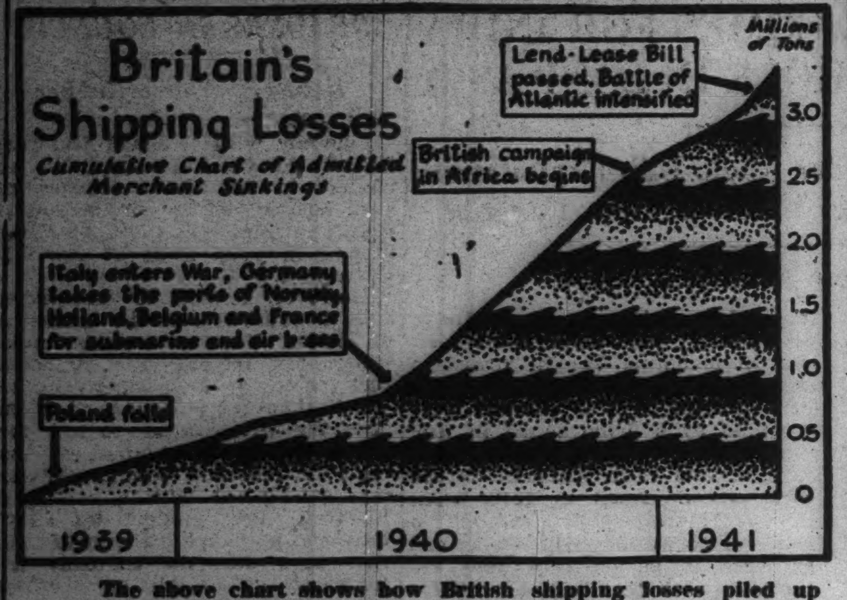
It is understood that temperate zones, such as Shikoku and Kyushu are best suited for transplanting paulownia originally grown on Chinese soil.

Encouraged by the low cost of paulownia seeds and the paying business tung oil industry promises, the Kumamoto Forestry Bureau is now enthusiastic over its plan to cultivate paulownia on a larger scale in conformity with the urgent importance of this industry and the ever-growing demand for this oil in wartime Japan.

Bill Clearings

March 28
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	[illegible]	157,184
Balance	[illegible]	[illegible]



The above chart shows how British shipping losses piled up between September 1939 and the end of March 1941, not including the losses of Britain's allies. Britain, with a merchant fleet of 27,700,000 tons at the beginning of the war, actually had in April 1941 only about 4,000,000 tons to supply her needs from overseas. Britain stood to lose over 5,000,000 tons in 1941. Even if Britain and the U.S. had succeeded in building 2,100,000 tons during 1941 this would mean a net loss of nearly 3,000,000 tons, or about 23 per cent of the 13,000,000-ton fleet supplying Britain in 1940. At this rate the British would not be licking the problem; it would be licking them.

GOOD ROADS IN N.E.I. BUILT IN EARLY DAYS

For Geographical and Climatic Reasons Railways Have Not Been Developed

Although the railways enterprise in the Netherlands East Indies was unable to make any remarkable growth in the past for geographical as well as climatic reasons, roads were highly developed and the shipping industry prospered to a great extent, states a recent issue of the Kokusei Graph in commenting upon the traffic and communication situation in the islands.

At present, the Netherlands East Indies have railway lines extending for 8,000 kilometers, states the periodical. However, except on the islands of Java and Sumatra there exist no railway facilities in the East Indies islands.

In sharp contrast to the railway facilities, good roads were built in the islands from early days. As early as in 1808, the Netherlands East Indies Government planned the construction of a road to extend from the western tip of Java Island to the southeastern end. With the completion of the road as a basis, roads connecting leading cities in the south and north were constructed in succession. And in 1912 a road construction scheme was mapped out by the local government and this plan was stimulated by the growth of the automobile industry for its realization.

Best Roads in Java

Of all the Netherlands East Indies islands, Java Island has the most developed roads, further continues the journal. The roads on Java Island are divided into national roads, provincial roads and village roads. The national roads were constructed first for the exclusive purpose of transporting troops and Government-owned goods although the roads were opened to the public later.

As of 1940, the number of automobiles running in the Netherlands East Indies was 85,620 of which trucks account for 10,164, adds the journal.

The prosperity of the shipping industry in the islands is attributable to the geographical environment of the islands, points out the journal. According to the Kokusei Graph, the shipping industry made rapid strides because of the fact that the Netherlands East Indies islands have no alternative but to depend upon shipping for communication among the islands of the Netherlands East Indies itself.

TO ESTABLISH GLASS MILLS FOR GREATER PRODUCTION

With Prospects for Better Freight Facilities Huge Demand Anticipated

While the consolidation of glass industries has been completed as a whole, there are practically no mills turning out glass braces and other glass articles exclusively for export. In the absence of competent mills, serious concern is now being felt among the parties concerned as to a possible handicap with the advent of a prosperous era for export trade.

In view of the prospective ease of the freight situation next autumn, the Nippon Garasu Seihin Yushutsu Shinko Kaisha (Japan Glass Products Export Encouraging Corporation) is now mapping out a countermeasure. The production of the consolidated mills will hardly satisfy the huge demand anticipated overseas.

Incidentally the corporation is in touch with the parties concerned with a view to creating mills which will turn out glass products exclusively for export.

Insurance Firms to Meet

The inaugural meeting of the Life Insurance Company Control Association to be established in accordance with the Monetary Control Organization Ordinance will be held at the Life Insurance Association Hall, Marunouchi on May 14, it was decided when organizing committee members met in conference on Monday, according to the Miyako Tuesday.

DRAFTING NEW ORDER FOR KEY INDUSTRIES

Second Control Ruling Will Cover Seven Additional Items

For the seven industries, namely of fibers, chemicals, light metals, rubber, hides and leather, oils and fats and warehousing, the order will be issued to establish control associations in accordance with the Key Industrial Organization Ordinance, reports the Miyako.

The order, second to be applied to key industries, is expected to be issued upon receiving the approval of the Cabinet at a meeting to be held shortly to discuss the draft plan now being formulated by the planning Board regarding the order issuance, according to the paper.

Under the supervision of the proposed Chemicals Control Association, will be placed ammonia, nitric acid, sulphuric acid, carbide, dyestuff and other synthetic chemical industries, predicts the paper. In view of the diversity of industries covered by the control association, sub-structural agencies will be established for respective industries for the purpose of unified control of each industry, further reports the paper.

As to the Oils and Fats Control Association, the paper reports that for the smooth operations of the association, two sub-structural agencies will be established, one for the oils and fats resources and the other for their products.

Bauxites Stressed

The Light Metal Control Association will place under its control 12 aluminum manufacturing companies and 10 magnesium companies. And for the time being, the stress will be placed by the association on the control of imports of bauxites from the southern regions. With the establishment of the control association, the Teikoku Light Metal Control Company will be merged into the control association as its member and will act as an agency for the distribution of materials and products.

The three control associations of Rubber, Hides and Leather and Warehousing, it is understood by the paper, will be organized as sub-structural agencies.

Because of the diversity of opinion as to whether a control association should be established for the fiber industry as a whole or whether associations should be organized for respective branches of the industry such as synthetic fibers, wool, cotton, hemp, etc. a decision has not been reached even for the draft plan of the Commerce and Industry Ministry, states the paper concluding that therefore there is a possibility of the Fiber Control Association being included among control associations to be established by the third order issued for key industries.

COMMITTEE TO IMPROVE MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE

Science Mobilization Cooperative Committee Decided—To Hold 1st Meeting May 25

Aiming to improve manufacturing technique necessary for the productivity expansion, the Science Mobilization Cooperative Committee has been decided to be established by the Science Mobilization Society. Its first general meeting is scheduled to be held at the Gunjin Kaikan, Kudan on May 25, reports the Miyako Thursday.

The contemplated committee is in reality a nation-wide Central Cooperative Council of 1,200 entrepreneurs devoted for the discussion on technical exchanges, the mobilizations and the Government authorities concerned and etc.

Prior to the inaugural meeting of the Committee to be held on May 25 with Premier General Hideki Tojo as the president of the association and Viscount Kyoshiro Inoue, President of the Technical Board as the vice-president attending, provincial councils will be held by local entrepreneurs in leading cities including Fukuoka and Kobe, reports the paper concluding that these councils can be said to be provincial cooperative councils of entrepreneurs.

INDUSTRY PROGRESS SPURS BANK LOANS

With Start of Japan-U.S. Negotiations Last Year Business Became Brisk

Reflecting the growing demand for industrial productivity expansion funds, the Industrial Bank of Japan extended ¥824,000,000 of loans and purchased ¥245,000,000 of securities last year, according to the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). An especial upward swing was seen in the second half of last year owing to the spurred progress of the industrial productivity forward campaign.

In the first half of last year, however, there appeared a slowing down tendency in the upward curve of the loans of the chartered bank, due to the delicate international situation following the conclusion of the Tripartite Pact. An increase of ¥316,730,000 was made in the second half of 1940, but the figure for the first half of 1941 was recorded only at $153,365,000,000. This downward tendency was not peculiar to the Industrial Bank of Japan, but the aggregate total of loans by commercial banks throughout the country swelled also only ¥173,000,000.

Loans Increased Last Summer

With last summer when the Japan-American negotiations were started in Washington as the turning point, the bank's loans began to increase at an accelerated tempo and a gain of ¥671,000,000 was seen during the six months between July 1 and December 31. The so-called compulsory financing system under which the Government ordered the bank to extend financial aid to important industrial firms is understood greatly to be responsible for the brisk loan business. A considerable part of these loans was extended to industrialists through the Wartime Financing Bank which was formed by major banking institutions last summer as an agency for facilitating the industrial productivity expansion movement. The following table shows clearly the extent to which the chartered bank has been cooperating in the expansion of Japan's productive capacity. (In ¥1,000):

Balance	Fixed loans	Over-draft	Bills discounted	Total
1940:				
June 30	462,309	934	1,132,005	1,595,249
Dec. 31	561,549	434	1,349,997	1,911,979
1941:				
June 30	613,836	1,219	1,450,290	2,065,314
Dec. 31	723,982	901	2,011,026	2,735,908

In concert with the upward trend in loans, the Industrial Bank of Japan's subscription to Government bonds as well as other securities also moved upward sharply both in the first half and second half of last year. Securities taken up in the first half of last year, totalled ¥334,949,000, of which Government bonds account for ¥218,847,000, corporate debentures for $89,078,000, stocks for ¥8,126,000 and foreign securities for ¥18,998,000. In the second half period, the bank subscribed to ¥279,895,000 of Government bonds, ¥127,258,000 of corporate debentures, ¥8,023,000 of stocks and ¥24,637,000 of foreign securities, totalling ¥439,814,000.

ARGENTINA DELIBERATES ON ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Trade Relations With Spain And Chilean Agreement May Be in Offing

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Urgent economic problems were discussed at a meeting of the Argentinian Cabinet yesterday.

Details of the deliberations have not been revealed, but the decisions reached are expected to be announced about the middle of this week.

It is deduced from a statement made to pressmen by the Acting Vice-President, Dr. Ramon Castillo, that the Cabinet discussed, among other things, an agreement with Chile and trade relations with Spain, but did not touch on the question of the convocation of Congress.

The Cabinet will meet again on Thursday to discuss the purchase of five or six more merchant ships.

FIXED PRICES IN RANGOON

Society Aims to Prevent Rise in Commodities

In order to prevent the prices of commodities from rising, the Rangoon Peace Preservation Society, which was organized in Rangoon about a month ago, has fixed official prices on food and all other daily necessities, according to an Asahi dispatch from Rangoon.

The Society, commenced selling food and daily necessities to the citizens at officially fixed prices Monday, the Asahi report added.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	133.2	— .30
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	90.2	—1.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.0	— .80
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

Leading Financier, Baron Goh, Remained Ever Faithful to Sweetheart of His Youth

(Continued From Wednesday)

"When the Baron was 16 years old, his parents suggested that he should go to America, thinking that a sojourn in that country might do him good, but he would not agree to the proposition. However, it occurred to him that it would not do for him to continue to lead his present loose life, and as a turning point he decided to make a tour of Japan.

"Accordingly, in company with two of his friends each with ¥20 in his pocket, he left his home and departed for Tokyo. His idea was to make a tour of the whole of Japan on shanks' mare. The three delinquents met at Shimbashi, and when they reached Kawasaki they had a conference. They agreed, that to throw any possible pursuer off their scent, it would be wise for them to stop in Kawasaki for the night, instead of pushing on.

Enjoyed Wine and Women

"As already mentioned, even at that early age the boy had enjoyed wine and women. He thought if they became penniless by having a good time, he could manage to borrow money from his father's friends. His father by this time was the chief of the Bureau of Government Bonds in the Finance Department and at the time prefectural governors were within the jurisdiction of his father's bureau. That was in 1880 when there was no railway beyond Kanagawa (now Yokohama). They continued their trip walking during the day and stopping sometimes in a temple and sometimes at a cheap roadside inn at night.

"However, by the time they had crossed Mt. Hakone, their purses were empty, and they were hungry but they kept on their journey eating fresh potatoes picked up from the farms along the way. When they reached Numazu they did not have a cent left. Accordingly, Seinosuke sold a part of his clothing for ¥2. In the early years of the Meiji Era one could put up at an inn for 15 or 20 sens, and with the ¥2 he could take a rickisha to Shizuoka. Accordingly, he gave some of the money to his two friends and said to them, 'Now look here, I will take a rickisha to Shizuoka and see the local governor there to raise some funds, and will wait for you there.' Then off he went in a rickisha.

Borrows Money From Governor

"When he arrived in Shizuoka, he registered at a first-class hotel, and immediately proceeded to the local governor, whose name was Seizo Ohseko. Upon reaching the house he wrote 'Sei Goh' on a piece of paper but the governor would not see him. So he again sent in a piece of paper on which he wrote 'Seinosuke Goh, son of Junnosuke Goh,' upon which the governor saw him at once. The boy explained to the governor the circumstances under which he left his house and his intention to make a tour of Japan, and asked the governor to accommodate him since he had run short of money.

"The governor, after listening to him silently, handed him an envelope containing two crisp 5 Yen bills. That was a handsome sum of money at that time. He divided it between his two friends who had caught up with him, and parting with his friends, he took a rickisha right through to his native village in Mino.

"In the meantime, his father learned of his uncommendable act from a report sent by the governor. 'This scoundrel of a boy injures my prestige' said his father to himself and sent two of his men to fetch the boy back from his native place. Willy-nilly, he was brought back to Tokyo. He refused to return home but stayed at a hotel. A messenger was sent several times to his hotel but he still insisted on not returning home. Finally, the father lost all patience and sent him a letter by messenger, notifying him that he had decided to disown him.

Falls in Love

"Before proceeding any further, it would be advisable, for the sake of order, to narrate the love affair of the Baron at the age of 16. At his instructor's house he chanced to meet a charming girl by the name of Fusa Nakamura who was then 15 years old. Although her complexion was rather dark, she was a charming, smart girl. The boy wanted to become intimate with her, but could find no way to do so.

"Having come to the end of his tether, he broke the secret to one of his friends. This boy said 'Leave it to me,' and in a few days he found out the girl's address and managed to bring her with him to Seinosuke. The boy and girl met frequently, and a passionate love grew up between them, but the boy told her 'It's too early yet for us to marry, so we had better just go on exchanging letters for 10 years, then we will get married.' Although Baron Goh was a passionate boy, reason always got the better of his passion.

"The girl was born in Kyushu and her father was a royalist by the name of Kozayemon Nakamura but she was at the time under the care of her uncle Kojiro Iwasaki. Soon after, Baron Goh went to Doshisha University, Kyoto, and had very little chance to see his sweetheart, but they kept their promise, and there was frequent exchange of letters. Meanwhile, three years had passed. The way of love is full of thorns, and when the girl was 18 years old, the question of her marriage came up, and her uncle, acting in place of her father, asked her will. She at once refused and at the same time wrote to Baron Goh about the matter.

An Obstinate Uncle

"Greatly surprised at this news, Baron Goh confessed his love to his brother-in-law and with his help succeeded in inducing his parents to agree to his marrying the girl. It was arranged that the girl's uncle be approached formally regarding the marriage proposal. However, the girl's uncle turned out to be an obstinate man. It so happened that he was working under Baron Goh's father in the Finance Department, and he did not like the idea of his niece marrying the son of his senior, because, in his opinion, it would look as if he wanted to get into the good graces of his senior by selling his niece. Besides, the uncle seemed to think that a royalist's daughter should not marry the son of a follower of the Shogunate's faction, as was Baron Goh's father. Accordingly, the girl's uncle while pretending to have agreed to the proposal, concealed the girl in the house of one of his relatives.

"Very much put out by this, Baron Goh, with the assistance of his brother-in-law and a friend of the girl, started to locate the house in which his sweetheart was concealed and at last found it out. By means of a ruse, Baron Goh and his friends succeeded in taking her out of the relatives house, and accompanied her to the uncle's, where Goh lodged a strong protest against the uncle who was completely defeated. He said, 'Now that you both are so firmly determined to get married, I'll give up the girl to you, but I can't let you have her right away for decency's sake, so we had better arrange for a matrimonial date. Meanwhile, I'll take care of her.'

Tragic End of His Love

"Baron Goh was more than pleased, to be sure. However, later on it turned out that the stubborn uncle broke his promise, for he secretly sent the girl to her native place in Kyushu. About a week later, Baron Goh received a letter from his would-be bride from Kyushu, couched in terms of strong resentment and heartburnings. The concluding paragraph of her letter contained these words, 'The thin ink I am now using is symbolic of my approaching death.' Baron Goh was dismayed beyond all imagination at this news and was very angry at the insincerity of her uncle. Soon he received the sad news that his sweetheart had put an end to her life by swallowing poison. Thus his love came to a tragic end, which wounded him deeply. It is said that he was always faithful to his first love."

(To Be Continued)

DAILY NECESSITIES IN U.S. MAKE JUMP

Public Financing Policy of Treasury Department Has Serious Defects

Criticizing the anti-inflation policy of the United States Government, the New York Times points out that prices of daily necessities such as provisions and textiles have recently taken a big jump of 80 per cent owing to the inefficient price administration, according to a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

Referring to the public financing policy of the Treasury Department, the journal states that it contains three serious and dangerous defects which must be eliminated as soon as possible; namely, (1) excessive protection of the lower class, (2) attaching too much importance to individual solvency in the decision of tax rates and (3) ignorance of the principles of economics.

Taxes Low for Laboring Class

"According to the higher taxation bill approved by the Senate last March," asserts the paper, "the rate for an individual person with an yearly income amounting to $3,000 is as low as $180 a year. Taxpayers of this class constitute only 28 per cent of the total population of the United States and this fact shows clearly that the Treasury Department relies for tax revenues upon the small number in the high income bracket. Many economists fear that the new taxation system may excessively absorb the purchasing power of the nation. Labor wages, however, have increased by $20,000,000,000 a year since 1939, while most of these workers pay less than $120 a year in taxes. Importance should be attached, in the taxation policy, to the disposal of this surplus income.

"Although the Treasury Department is drafting a plan to double tax rates on gasoline, the plan will not as a matter of fact swell State revenues to any significant extent. Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., is hesitating to increase sales taxes, but the higher rates will not affect the daily life of the people to a noticeable degree. Increased taxation of people in the lower income class is quite necessary for the smooth functioning of wartime economy."

BRAZIL CURBS EXPORTS

Priority System Also to Be Introduced

Transocean

BUENOS AIRES, April 19.—Simultaneously with the introduction of a priority system affecting the nation's essential industries, the Brazilian Government today imposed severe restrictions on the export and transit of chemical and pharmaceutical articles, surgical instruments, optical and photographic goods, agricultural machinery and tools, etc.

The Government has further decreed restrictions on the sale of motor trucks and private automobiles, and abolished the Customs duty on the import of motor vehicles from the United States as well as spare parts.

WALL STREET SLUMP UPS TOKYO MARKET

Dealers and Brokers Rushed To Bull Heavy Industries On Thursday

Foreign news reporting that stock prices made a sharp decline in Wall Street produced a cheerful atmosphere on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Thursday morning so that dealers and brokers rushed to bull heavy industrials as well as coal minings.

In the morning session of the short-term market, Japan Steel Tubing, for example, opened at ¥75.80 which is ¥0.80 higher than the closing prices for Tuesday afternoon. A rise of ¥1.20 was seen in Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, ¥1.30 in Hitachi Iron Works, and ¥0.60 in Japan Oil. A buying sentiment on a scale down is understood to be responsible for the upward swing in these munitions ware.

Japan Colliery closed at ¥60.10 Tuesday afternoon, but Thursday's opening price was set at ¥61.00. Hokkaido Colliery also moved upward by ¥1.60 early in the morning, but transactions were less than expected in the afternoon chiefly due to the profit-taking operations.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.00, N.Y.K., new, ¥90.20, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥99.00, and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥91.10.

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5% ..	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	132.7	132.7	131.8	132.0
N. Y. K., old	104.6	104.6	104.0	....
N. Y. K., new ...	90.6	90.6	90.0	90.2
Kanegafuchi Spin.	155.2	155.2	154.9	....
Do. new	99.0	99.3	98.6	99.0
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.3	91.3	90.7	91.1
Osaka Stock, new.	72.7	72.7	72.3	72.4
Japan Steel Tube.	75.3	75.3	74.9	75.2
Japan Oil	78.7	78.8	78.4	78.5
S. M. Railway ...	71.9	71.7	71.4	71.4
Mitsubishi Heavy.	107.9	107.7	107.7	107.7
Hitachi Works ...	75.4	75.2	75.1	75.2
Japan Mining ...	60.2	60.2	60.1	60.1
Manchuria Ind ..	60.0	60.0	59.9	59.9

CHINESE IN SOO-HUAI GIVEN BACK FACTORIES

Imperial Army Acts in Conformity With Sino-Japanese Treaty

C.P.S.

SOOCHOW, April 17.—In conformity with the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Basic Relations, Chinese factories in the Soo-Huai Special Administrative Areas will shortly be restored to their legal Chinese owners by the competent Japanese authorities.

Such factories include the electric power plant at Hsuchow, the Haichow electric power plant and one other in Lienyun, which had been under Japanese military occupation since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese Incident in 1937.

The authorities of the Soo-Huai Special Administrative Areas will dispatch representatives to take over the control of these factories on April 25, according to pre-arrangement made with the competent Japanese authorities.

BRITISH BANK NOTES UP

England to Circulate £50,000,000 to Offset Low Cash

Transocean

LISBON, April 20.—A further increase in the British bank note circulation in the near future is reported by the London Daily Herald.

The Bank of England has revealed that despite a recent new issue of bank notes, cash in hand has dropped to £13,000,000, and that, therefore, new bank notes to a value of £50,000,000 will be issued shortly, according to the paper.

This will be the fifth extraordinary increase of the bank note circulation in England since the start of the war.

Turks' Shipping Decree

Transocean

ANKARA, April 19.—In view of the dangers to Turkish shipping in the Black Sea, the Turkish Government is expected to issue a decree shortly compelling all Turkish vessels plying in the Black Sea to insure their cargo, crew and passengers.

Bank of Japan Accounts

March 30
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	5,343,447
Deposits	563,751
Loans	390,026

BIG CROP FORECAST FOR EAST PRUSSIA

Favorable Reports Received Concerning Condition of Italian Livestock

Transocean

BERLIN, April 19.—Favorable reports have been received regarding the winter crop in East Prussia, one of the largest and most important grain areas in Greater Germany.

The heavy snowfalls which East Prussia experienced last October are said to be responsible for the success of the crop, which was protected from the winter's severe cold by the snow.

Meanwhile, the favorable spring weather is stated to have helped some crops affected by the severe cold to recover. For example, crops in Slovakia, reported as satisfactory last week, were this week described as "good."

In certain areas in western Germany, summer grain has already been sown.

Good reports were received during the week ending April 19 regarding the condition of Italy's livestock, which has not only improved in quality but has increased in quantity, especially as far as oxen, sheep and goats are concerned.

In France, Marshal Henri P. Petain has appealed to the peasants of the country to deliver more grain than in the past, as otherwise the nation's bread supply would be endangered.

In Denmark steps are being taken to increase the potato-growing area in order to increase the number of pigs, which has decreased considerably.

Important plans to increase the production of aluminum are reported from Hungary, which has the most extensive bauxite resources in Europe.

Sweden reports of the experimental cultivation of rubber plants. About 20 kilograms of special seeds are being sown in various parts of the country.

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1942

Yesterday's Election

The General Election which was held yesterday proved in a most convincing manner the strength and stability of the Japanese Government. It is not every nation that can afford to take the risk of holding a general election in the midst of a titanic war. And as for the calmness and dignity with which the affair was conducted, there is in all the world today not a single nation which could have matched the standard of Japan.

Imagine what a general election in England would have been like at this time! It would have shaken the nation to its uttermost depths. A frightened and despairing people, horrified with the stupidity of a government which has brought their empire to the brink of ruin, would have bitterly denounced their present leaders and frantically cast about for some unknown savior.

Imagine what a general election in the United States would have been like at this time! A shocked and bewildered people, resentful of the catastrophe which their megalomaniac president has brought them, would either have wildly torn him down from his pedestal or else, still befuddled and hypnotized, would have stampeded to invest him with even greater dictatorial powers in the delusion that he alone could lead them out of the morass of his own making. In either case there would have been frenzied and hectic demagogy and an hysterical surge to one extreme or another.

Imagine all the countries in which no general election can be held at all! Think of all the countries where the political exigencies of the moment are of such a critical nature that the people are denied the privilege of even having a voice in their own government! Or even more, think of all the countries in the world where there has never in their history been a single general election, where the political philosophy and practice bar the people from all participation in the government, although some of them—for purposes of international propaganda—try to class themselves among the "democracies!"

Then contrast the situation in Japan! A regular election held legally in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and the usual election laws. An election campaign waged vigorously but sedately and with dignity, with no wild haranguing, with no public hysteria. An election in which the nation was solidly united on all the fundamental issues but in which the electorate enjoyed the luxury of choosing who, among a host of good men, are the best men. An election characterized by deliberation and decorum, with a minimum of confusion or coercion. An election which typifies the perfect cooperation between the Government and the people.

Japan has reason to be proud of yesterday's election. It was a demonstration of her political health. Her people can rest assured that despite the stress and abnormality of wartime, the Japanese body politic is safe and sound. Wartime necessity may cause some changes in the physical form of the political structure, but, as yesterday's election proved, the spirit and the functioning of the Japanese political organism remains as vital as ever.

Inflation in America

The United States Government confronts two pressing problems. The one is extension of armaments for the war with Japan, and the other is realization in terms of production of the huge war budget of nearly $80,000 million for the year 1942-3. This enormous sum which even promises to reach the $100,000 million level before many years demands translation into munitions and war supplies.

To be exact, this phenomenal budget for the current year, which is unprecedented in the history of the United States and unequalled, for that matter of the fact, by anything ever known by way of state finance in any country or at any time of world history, is made up of the sum of $59,000 million voted for the regular budget and an additional appropriation of $18,000 million, the total being $77,000 million.

The effect of the present budget running up into astronomical heights is already visible. This effect is noted to an increasing extent in the form of inflated currency. The situation is found so alarming that the Washington authorities are bending their efforts to check this disturbing trend of the day.

The first step in the same direction was taken shortly after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia when Congress took up the commodity price control act. In course of discussion on the plan it was found that the interests of manufacturers were not compatible with those of the farmers. The proposal to restrict the prices for agricultural products drew violent protests from those who represented farm interests. The compromise that was reached on April 1 after prolonged discussions showed a marked departure from the original line and, as such, is far from effectual to meet the true aim of legislation.

It was obvious that the plan worked out after congressional fights would be impotent to deal with the worsening situation as regards inflation. Demands for a stronger form of price control were raised from many quarters. The House Finance Committee early in April proposed a plan embodying five points of major importance; namely, increased taxation, restriction of wages and salaries, check on profit yields, contraction of loans, rigid control over commodity prices.

Last Monday President Roosevelt, in "a fireside chat" delivered to Congress, asked his people, as a counter-measure against the threatened inflation, to accept heavier taxes and plans for stabilization of commodity prices, restriction of remuneration, ceiling of prices for farm produce, consumption curtailment, increased purchase of national bonds, all front economies in daily necessities. On the basis of this presidential message Chief Henderson of the Price Adjustment Bureau announced the next day a new rule for the ceiling of general commodity prices and house rents.

As things stand at present, the United States is spending under her wartime program $3,000 million each month, which is expected to be 100 per cent higher toward the close of the current year or early next year. The national income for the current year is estimated at $117,000 million, of which yields from taxes and national savings are to account for a total of $31,000 million. The balance of $86,000 million is regarded as the potential purchasing power of the American people. Of this sum, minus sound investments and spendings, something like $20,000 million is considered as contributory to currency inflation. The pressing problem of the hour is to find a formula for successful absorption of this amount from the general circulation of currency.

However, when wartime spending is mounting by leaps and bounds, as already mentioned, it seems very doubtful if President Roosevelt's plan, even if adopted in its complete form, would prove adequate to meet the situation. The so-called seven-point program of general principles, which, taken together, is called "the National Economic Policy," has already drawn strong protests from agricultural interests which consider his plan too partial to manufacturing interests. The storm raised over the program clearly indicates the difficulties involved in enforcement of such a proposal. The outlook is extremely uncertain.

Taken as a whole, it must be said that the financial situation that the Roosevelt administration now faces is loaded with serious eventualities. This situation unmistakably reflects the trend of internal affairs. Optimism is unwarrantable. The development of this inflationary situation in the United States must be followed with measureless interest on this side of the Pacific. For the financial situation the American people now face is the first serious test of war under which her economic and fighting structure may break down under a certain condition.

A Year Ago Today

May 1, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Disclosing for the first time details of the British evacuation from Greece, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that 45,000 troops out of a total of 60,000 men comprising the British expeditionary force in Greece had reached safe bases, in another British "glorious withdrawal". He admitted, however, that their heavy equipment had been left behind.

Premier Churchill revealed that the British had suffered about 3,000 casualties, leaving about 12,000 troops unaccounted for. Said he, "Up to the moment when evacuation seemed to be inevitable, we had landed about 60,000 men in Greece, including one New Zealand and one Australian division. Of these at least 45,000 have been evacuated."

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Tolerance

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part II

It is interesting, very useful, too, to trace home the genesis of Japanese tolerance. First, I should say, it is in the soil and climate of Japan. The aspect of nature, as seen in Japan, is soft and tender; delicate in lines and half-toned in colors. There is little that is rugged, angular or what one may call even grand in the Japanese scenery as there is in that of the Continent. Behold the pine-clad shores of Miho, or Matsushima studded with sapphire-green islets or even Mount Fuji soaring into the blue sky; all exquisitely beautiful, but nothing harsh or menacing. So is the climate. The face of these isles is calm and quiet; the sun is genial and generous throughout the year, not scorching or blinding as it is in the tropics. The moment the warmth of summer reaches the point of hotness, it begins to relax and cools down, and the coldness of winter is of short duration, never too long or too severe to be endurable. Moderation is the key of Japanese seasons as quiet beauty is the key of Japanese scenery.

Moderation of Temper

Thus has been fostered in the course of centuries a moderation of temper which cannot go to the extreme of passions. This is not to say the Japanese are incapable of high enthusiasm, passionate love and devotion in politics or religion. The sentiment may be ever so passionate, but like that of the firefly, is silent, or like the deep waters, runs calm and unruffled; it has not the violent, hysterical or tumultuous quality. Fanaticism is alien to the native genius of Japan. If there have been cases of fanatical outbursts, they were exceptional, traceable to exceptional causes, by no means the normal. Even where the Japanese are convinced of their faith, be it Buddhism, Confucianism or Shintoism, they cannot go head over heels in infatuation of it, or think that it is the only good creed in the world while the others are heresies to be extirpated from the earth. If they find in their religion their own salvation they may in the fullness of gratitude bear witness thereof, but they certainly do not go out of their way to convert other people from their religions; their piety makes them think that other persons may be as blessed in their religions as they are in theirs, and are inclined to pay deference to other deities as well as their own; they cannot think slightingly of them, still less persecute them.

The average Japanese Buddhist, visiting his accustomed temple, if he passes Shinto shrines, will bow before them also, often without knowing to what deities such shrines are dedicated, and if he happens to be in any place of devotional piety, say a Christian church, be it Catholic, Greek orthodoxy or Protestant, he will instinctively doff his hat and bow at the altar or walk his head bent in reverential attitude, or even worship the foreign deities in the manner in which he sees their believers worshipping. This is the natural impulse which prompts the average Japanese in presence of whatever edifice, ground or image which he thinks holy. Saigyo's (famous Buddhist monk) oft-quoted poem well illustrates this sentiment: "What may be augustly hidden here I know not, but so struck with the sense of reverence am I in the presence of these shrines of the deities, that the tears flow out unbidden in sheer gratitude."

Sentiment Incomprehensible

Such sentiment will be incomprehensible to the average Christian priest. Imagine the Protestant clergyman shedding tears of gratitude before the altar in the Catholic Church. There are cases, of course, where Protestants have gone over to Catholicism and vice versa, but these will invariably mean capitulation to the enemy's camp, body and soul, and thereafter their "loyal allegiance" is to the new faith and there can be or should be no "turning back." This is in the view of the Japanese a sort of "politicalization" of religion, instead of treating religion as a spiritual communion between man's conscience and God.

There were such deplorable phenomena even in Japan. In the latter sixth century the Soga and Mononobes had fought a bloody war for political supremacy over the question of adopting or rejecting the newly introduced Buddhism, and later in the Nara Period (eighth century) when the political bonzes had to be dethroned from their dominant place in the control of national affairs. Alliance between spiritual authority and political power nearly always has an unfortunate ending. Religion in success begets intolerance, and tolerance in turn spells its own doom.

Victims of Intolerance

One must also with much regret admit there are some zealots in Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity of this country who are so bigoted in mind as to think there is no good in any faith but their own, or who, in other words, are so intolerant in spirit they are apt to imagine they are polluted with something unclean if they happen so much as to come in personal contact with symbols of religion other than theirs. Such are the misguided victims of intolerance who in the madness of fanaticism have lost sight of the soul of religion, or who have, as it were, mistaken the means for the end. Such men will not be able to reach the goal of their objective, for they are constantly revolving round an axis of means, never advancing in the right direction toward the goal.

To characterize such persons there is the expressive Japanese phrase, doubtless derived from the Buddhist idiom, "jado-ni-iru" (entering into the devious paths). It is applied to all persons in whatever pursuits—politicians, scholars, actors, artists, craftsmen—who have "gone astray from the right course," to wander in the wilderness that leads nowhere. It will be very hard to bring them back to the right paths, still less get them reach the kingdom of heaven unless they are made to be born again and start anew on the right course. It is a pity or the great tragedy of life that there should be so many poor souls wandering madly, helplessly, in the jado, especially in the field of religion.

(To Be Continued)

OPPORTUNE TIME COMES FOR INDIA TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN EAST ASIA

After Days of Turmoil Under Anglo-U.S. Exploitation, Independence Movement Receives New Impetus

BY SHIGETOMO SAYEGUSA

From Contemporary Japan, April issue, 1942

Part II

India has given the world the oldest and best religion. The Mughal Empire, the most flourishing one in the world, existed there in the past. Its contribution to the progress of world culture is remarkable. Not only has it given mankind the benefit of the best literature, but has shown to the world the sublimity of architectural art through imposing edifices and monuments which still exist in the country. It has an area which corresponds to the size of the continent of Europe, excluding Russia, and a population of 380,000,000, thereby forming a world by itself. In spite of all these favorable conditions, it is still a part of the British Empire!

The cause of India's political serfdom appears to be national disunity. The Indian people are heterogeneous in character, with their spoken dialects numbering some 600. Communal difference exists between the Hindu and Muslim communities, while the areas under the control of the princes are still groaning under a modernized feudalism. Even a leader of Mahatma Gandhi's influence and prestige has failed to stabilize the influence of the Indian National Congress throughout the country. Apart from these indigenous drawbacks, the British policy of divide et impera since the days of the East India Company has not only strengthened the power of non-Indian interests, but has aggravated the factious spirit in the country.

Political Cancer

The British policy of divide and rule is the greatest political cancer in India. As a matter of fact, Britain conquered the country by pursuing this policy, and it is still ruthlessly exploiting the Indian masses for the enrichment of the Treasury of the Whitehall. All British business corporations dealing with India are not only earning huge profits, but are declaring enormous dividends ranging from 100 to 200 per cent per annum. Britain is also averse to the popularization of education in India, where 90 per cent of the people are illiterate.

India, which enjoyed a flourishing life in the past, has now become a poverty-stricken country. The average annual per capita income there is far below the average rate prevailing in the poorest, independent country. India has to pay a large portion of its national income as pensions to the British public servants and officers and men of the British Army in India on their retirement. The majority of the Indian people do not get a substantial meal a day, with the result that they are suffering from mal nutrition, while hordes of beggars roam the country without food and shelter. In Northern India, where winter is severe, many people do not have warm clothes and a good many of them sleep in the daytime and keep walking at night to prevent themselves from being frozen to death.

No Parallel in History

The rate of infant mortality in India is so high that eight out of every ten infants die on an average. Such woeful conditions of India are the deliberate handiwork of Britain, whose cruel economic exploitation of the country has perhaps no parallel in the world's history. Having enforced the so-called imperial preferential tariff, Pax Britannica not only obtains India's raw products at a very cheap rate, but compells the Indians to buy British goods manufactured by British labor "aristocrats" at a high price. It is, therefore, no wonder that the Indian people are clamoring for political separation from Britain to chalk out their own path of self-realization.

Without delving into the British policy of oppression, which showed its inhuman character soon after the disclosure of the Bengal Partition scheme by Governor-General Lord Curzon in 1904 and the institution of a bayonet rule to suppress the disturbances in the Punjab in 1908, it would be worthwhile to know that the nationalist reawakening, which came to the fore at the beginning of the current century, envisioned the destruction of the British imperialist machinery in the country in the not distant future. Consequently, in 1915, when the first World War was in full swing, riots occurred in Lahore and Benares and many Indian patriots refused to act as cannon fodder for Britain. Soon thereafter, Mahatma Gandhi offered to cooperate with Britain, provided the latter granted home rule to India after the termination of the war.

When Britain refused to honor its pledge of home rule to India, the Indian people under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi vowed to secure self-rule. Early in April, 1919, no less than 40 patriots were executed by a firing squad in Amritsar and this was followed by the Jallianawalla Bagh massacre in the same city on April 13, 1919, when British machine-guns strafed a peaceful crowd of people who had gathered to demonstrate their nationalist feeling. General O'Dyer gave the order to open fire and for 10 minutes a rain of bullets hit the unarmed men, women and children, resulting in the death of 500 persons and injuries to 2,000 more.

Later on, the British House of Lords not only vindicated General O'Dyer, but granted him a large pension on his retirement. This pension aggregating £8,000 annually came from the tax-payers of India! Soon after the start of the current European war, an Indian patriot, determined to do away with this humiliation, fatally shot down General O'Dyer during a political meeting in London.

The British repudiation of its peldge of home rule to India unmasked the true character of Albion, and Mahatma Gandhi launched his non-violent non-cooperation movement in 1921, shaking the foundation of British imperialism in the country. The rule of force failed to check the rise of nationalist fervor and patriots and Congress volunteers, disregarding baton charges and rifle volleys, cried out "Long Live India" till they became either senseless or dead. The Indian patriot is no longer afraid of the physical might of Britain. His policy of Satyagraha (non-resistance) has proved a stronger weapon than the gun of Albion.

Sacrifice for Independence

The sufferings the Indian patriots have undergone and are undergoing cannot but rouse human sympathy and fellowship. Lala Lajpat Rai, who was known as the lion of the Punjab, sacrificed his life for the cause of Indian independence. Mahatma Gandhi, despite his advanced age, has not only experienced jail life for more than a dozen times, but has calmly endured lathi (long stick) hits for at least three times. Pandit Motilal Nehru, father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, was incarcerated by the British authorities, although he was suffering from consumption, and on top of this, he learnt that his mother was beaten to death by a policeman in Allahabad during a nationalist demonstration. Yet as long as he lived he worked for the advancement of the national emancipation movement. The selfless activities of the Indian martyrs have become absorbed into the soul of the freedom agitation in the country, and as a result, Britain has now lost its usual sang-froid.

It has to be recognized that the first World War, in reality, was a revolution sponsored by the then totalitarian countries to destroy the Anglo-American capitalist-imperialist hegemony, but many countries, including Japan, failed to visualize its true character. By faithfully respecting the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance, Japan at that time participated in the war on the side of Britain, while Germany fought against the entire world until internal revolution caused it to give up resistance. Shrewd Albion, utilizing India's aspiration for home rule, caused that country to fight for it promising home rule in return.

Reposing implicit confidence in the British promise, India paid three milliard yen in gold to the British Crown, while a million Indian soldiers participated in the war. But after the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Treaty Britain not only retracted its word of honor but brought increasing pressure to bear upon India to suppress the Purna Swaraj (full self-rule) movement of the Indian National Congress. This is the reason why Britain in its current war with the Axis Powers is meeting with great difficulty to materialize Indian collaboration.

'Burma for Burmans'

Now that the Pacific war has virtually merged into the European war, a world revolution is continuing completely to uproot the profit-making structure of the 150,000,000 Anglo-Saxons. Although the Anglo-American nations have caused a number of weaker countries to join their camp, the Neue Ordnung of the Axis Powers has become an established fact in Europe and in Greater East Asia. The hitherto phenomenal successes achieved by Japan in the Pacific war, have sounded the death-knell to the Anglo-American exploitation of the Orient. Already a "Burma for the Burmans" is making rapid headway. And since the manifestation of sympathy for India by General Hideki Tojo, Prime Minister of Japan, the independence movement in that country has received a new impetus.

The Churchill Government's compromise formula is evoking no response from the Indian political groups. It is apparent that India is not willing to rely on any British pledge which would be conveniently broken at a later date. Prime Minister Churchill is now urging Chiang Kai-shek to use his influence to help him tide over the difficult situation. He has sent Sir Stafford Cripps, Lord Privy Seal, to bargain with the leaders of India, who seem to be extremely wise not to fall for the sugar-coated proposition of the British envoy. Moreover, the British proposal of dominion status for India as revealed by Sir Stafford Cripps has not been welcomed by the various political parties in the country.

(To Be Concluded)

READERS IN COUNCIL

Italian Synthetic Rubber

To the Editor:

I hereby wish to thank you very heartily for the kind hospitality accorded to my letter concerning your article on the production of synthetic rubber in Italy, which appeared in your issue of April 14 on page 5.

However, I wish to take exception to your note at the bottom of my letter. Your note reads as follows: "In making the statement referred to, we have simply quoted the Nikkan Kogyo for April 9, but does the writer mean to say that it is 'absolutely groundless' that the S. A. Industria Gomma Sintetica was established with a capital of 1,000,000 lire under Germany's technical guidance. The report further says that the company had increased its capital to 50,000,000 lire in 1939, when the process was industrialized in real earnest. We would appreciate elucidation on this point by an Italian gentleman, who is evidently such an authority on the subject."

I am not an authority on the subject but, nevertheless, I feel as being in a position to give you the elucidation you have been seeking.

The production of synthetic rubber and its substitutes are now made in Italy by S. A. Pirelli, whose main offices and factories are in Milan; by the Gruppo Montecatini with main offices also located in Milan and their factories all over Italy and abroad; and by the S. A Industria Gomma Sintetica, whose main offices are likewise in Milan whereas the factories are located in Ferrara.

The merit for having started the first factory and experiments for the production of synthetic rubber on an industrial scale in Italy, duly belongs to the Italian Consiglio Nazionale Delle Ricerche and to the S. A. Pirelli. The Gruppo Montecatini and S. A. Industria Gomma Sintetica rank next. I think it is superfluous to make any statement in regard to the methods adopted and the technicians employed by the S. A. Pirelli and the Gruppo Montecatini.

As to the standing of the S. A Industria Gomma Sintetica, which was organized in 1938 with a capital of 50,000,000 lire, I am in a position to state that the technical direction (which is the point in question) as well as the working staff and the machineries are all Italian and that these same machineries have been supplied by the S. A. Acciaierie Terni.

Moreover, if you read the conclusion which Angelo Tarchi arrives at in his book "Prospettive Autarchiche" published in Florence in 1941, you will find that the rubber industrial establishment in Fenara gives only a yearly production of 2,500 quintals, whereas the national need for rubber in the year 1938 was 294,288 quintals, and in 1939 about 229,000 quintals. In other words, the S. A. Industria Gomma Sintetica has only a productive capacity of about one-tenth of the national demand.

The real and true intention of my first letter and this one has been the elimination of any equivocal interpretation as to the potentiality and ability of respective Italian industries and technicians.

It was not and is not my intention to start and follow any polemic on a subject concerning the German technicians and the contribution given by them to the advancement of industrial applications of science.

We feel and are too much of good friends with them to attempt anything of the sort, especially in a moment when the destinies of the Italian and German people are united in a common cause, together with that of Japan.

DR. ERNESTO SALVATORE
Tokyo, April 21, 1942

In the Periodicals

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin; a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,400 dated April 26, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 35 sen. The contents: Siberia and Russia, Emancipation Movement of Indonesia, and Occupational Education of Wounded Soldiers in Germany.

A bulletin containing foreign trade enquiries and information; No. 302 dated April 25, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry. It contains the summarized report of overseas economics, including Malaya, Netherlands Indies, Philippines, Borneo, Timor and India. A brief account is given concerning applications from foreign merchants for opening business transactions with Japanese traders.

Fujin Koron, No. 322, May, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Chuo Koron-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. The leading articles: The Idea of the Creation of New Life by Masamichi Royama; Details of a Round-Table Conference on the National Training and Women; the Special Attack Flotilla; A Visit to Mother of the late Commander Iwasa by Tomiye Soma; Science and Children by Yuzo Handa; The Present Situation of India by Kei Ito; A Journey in India by Yonejiro Noguchi; Women's Duty in Thought Warfare by Ko Hiragushi; The Principle of the General Election by Shigeomi Nomura; The Food Problem and National Life by Motoi Yugawa; Vegetable Cooking as Wartime Food by Benjiro Nakazawa, and A Method to Store Canned Foodstuffs by Minataro Okabe.

Bulletin of the Tokyo University of Engineering, Vol. 10, No. 12, December, 1941 (in Japanese). Publishers, Tokyo University of Engineering; contains three articles: Calibration of Ordinary Synchronous AC Generators as Dynamometers with Resistance Load at Constant Speed by Seigo Ozawa; Electric-Conductive Character of Viscose Fibre by Tokio Takeuchi and Hideo Ishikawa; and Studien uber Arzneimittel fur Landwirtschaft by Fumio Kato.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

ODERA GAKKO (Odera School)

By MANTARO KUBOTA

Part II

The story depicted here is that of the old world of giri ninjo existing since feudal times, as it is being pressed harder and harder by the rationalism and utilitarian individualism of the "new era of enlightenment." Because he thought of his giri, or sense of obligation, toward Uokichi, the leading character Odera, while recognizing the justice of Mine's logic could not repress his ninjo, or human feeling, toward Uokichi's daughter and consequently shielded her thereby incurring Mine's antagonism. Because the thought of the ties that had existed between himself and the previous head of the Uokichi family and put his faith in the ninjo of its present head, Odera was positively of the belief that the security of his school was assured; yet he was meanwhile being betrayed by the latter.

Those who live under the old order of things are thus gradually left behind and fade out of the scene. The society of giri ninjo, which had been evolved by people in similar straits for purposes of mutual protection against the harsh realities of the feudal era, is no doubt a splendid thing in itself—a well harmonised, peculiarly charming world permeated with human trust and a kind of moral sense. It is none the less inconsistent with the utilitarian, individualistic, rationalistic society of the present age.

The present work is a sympathetic one in that respect. Mine's new prospects and Uokichi's designs are relegated to the background and are not delineated with sufficient clarity. But the aged principal's little private world, which approaches ever nearer the brink of ruin, is minutely yet dexterously portrayed. It is a lonely world indeed.

Intention of Uokichi

Nevertheless, the aged principal himself is unaware that he is solitary. Still less does he understand or make any effort to understand the fundamental causes of this solitude. Perhaps [illegible] intention of Uokichi, who re[illegible] permit his daughter to atten[illegible]ool after she had been re[illegible] teacher, to capitalize [illegible] as a pretext for ridding himself of his giri to the principal, which he cannot otherwise do. Yet the principal places such an implicit faith in him that he is not inclined to harbor any such doubt. On the contrary, he aspires after outward harmony—a solution based on ninjo—and endeavors to have Mine resume work at the school.

This goodness on his part has saved him from incurring the enmity of even a single individual—even Mine, who has been indignant for a while, in due course forgives him and keeps up his friendship with him. But his thoughtlessness and his ignorance of the ninjo of the new age thrust him more and more into a state of isolation. The only one who is always left behind with him is Mitsunaga a man of about his own age who, having gone through a family misfortune, wears an even more lonely look of defeat. His niece Takako and, more particularly, the new teacher who took Mine's place at the school are complete strangers to him.

Furthermore, there is something infinitely sad, pitiful and forlorn about his getting into a transport of joy over the success of the school celebration and monopolizing the speaker's rostrum for hours and irritating the promoters; about his getting drunk and stammering out snatches of the Joruri; and about his ending it all by dropping into a doze. The loneliness of a life faced with imminent ruin is given a deeper meaning, a more intricate effect by this wretched aspect. Judged by such warmth of appeal, by the subtlety of its realism, by its forever frugal, simple yet refined expressions, by the skill with which its so-called "space" is developed to its fullest possibilities by means of nuances and implications, by its clever dialogue, by its consistently placid style which, while it is intended to evoke a calm effect, is relatively rich with action and characterized by a dexterous harmonization of its variegated scenes—in short, by whatever standards it is judged, this play may well be regarded as a work of merit.

Relics of Past Era

Private schools in present day Tokyo and other urban centers (our knowledge regarding out-of-the-way places and mountain villages is wanting) are relics of a past era, and as a subject for a dramatic work they evoke no more than a historical interest in connection with manners and customs. This goes to show the extent of the changes that have taken place in this country within the period of less than 30 years since the time in which this play is set (1912). Obviously, the subject treated here cannot be said to represent the frontal view of modern Japan. Yet it cannot be denied that the spiritual aspects and poetic feelings depicted herein are occasionally encountered here and there in the nooks and back streets of this country.

For they constitute a unique phase and nuance which rose from the sudden transition of the times and ideological trends since the Meiji Restoration (1868). Above all, they are markedly in evidence in Asakusa where the moods of the masses have become deeply rooted since the old Yedo period. In this sense the work under review may well be called "a poem of Asakusa." It can thus be said that the life of

(Continued on Page 4)